

THE Country GUIDE

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Annual Report 1956

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AUGUST, 1956

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*Off to School
in "Cowboy Kings"*



Mom Too!
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"**Frontier Queen**"
Western Style Slacks
for Women and Girls
Designed from smart, long-wearing Sutan
Sateen Twill or Blue Denim. Graduated
sizes for Short, Medium and Long leg and
body lengths in all waist measures.

*See your G.W.G.
dealer tomorrow*

Action Strength!
"**COWBOY KING**" "**TEXAS RANGER**"
RIDER PANTS for all the Family SHIRTS for all the Family

Made Stronger! Wear Longer! Look Better!
The Garments that "Make the Grade" with Everybody



*G.W.G. BRAND NAMES
ARE REGISTERED
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THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT CO. LTD., EDMONTON

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Here is the Grain Loader that SAVES YOU -

1. The Work of 3 men on your farm.
2. More than its cost in ONE season.
3. Many dollars of Initial Cost

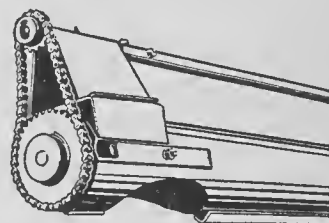
PRICES:
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\$250



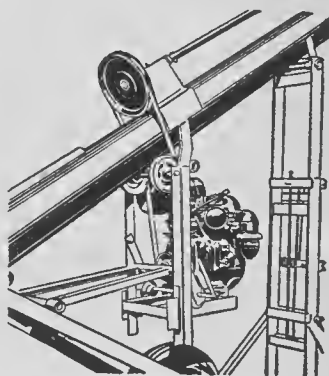
**More Farmers Buy
"VERSATILE"
Than Any Other
Loader—**

Because of These Major
Features:



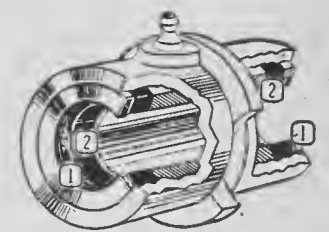
NEW CHAIN DRIVE

Eliminates gear box and gears found in most shaft driven loaders. Special lever clutch permits you to start engine without load, and ease the auger into operation without straining vital moving parts.



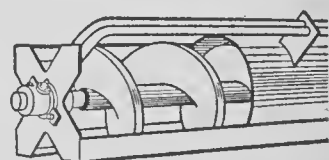
SELF-LEVELLING ENGINE MOUNT

Cradles the engine waist high for easy starting and operating, automatically levelling the engine at whatever position the loader is working. Engine controls are accessible from side of auger.



SEAL-TIGHT BEARINGS

Heavy felt seal (1) keeps dust out; and heavy leather seal (2) keeps grease in.



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Note rigid construction and angle iron top and bottom preventing damage to tubing from knocks and bumps.

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Confined between wheels, raises or lowers augers easily, rolls close to granary or truck.

"THE Versatile" AUGER GRAIN LOADER

AVAILABLE IN 4 SIZES

Sturdily constructed with 1 3/4" x 1 3/4" angle iron undercarriage, 1 1/4" diameter 10-20 steel axle; 16 gauge one-piece tubing, reinforced top and bottom with 1" x 1" angle iron; and 15" or 16" wheels. Painted a special weather-resistant red.

EASILY SET UP—WORKS FAST

One man can set it up—without tools—thousands of satisfied users in four provinces have done it. They have found the Versatile lives up to its name in the rapid manner it loads or unloads trucks, wagons, trailers, sleighs, grain bins, etc.

GIVES REACH AND HEIGHT YOU WANT

You can have your choice of 4 Versatile models—elevating from 17 to 25 feet—and reaching 12 1/2 to 16 feet into your granary to pick up the farthest-back grain.

SPECIAL HIGH QUALITY & VALUE at these SPECIAL LOW PRICES:

24 FOOT—6" tubing; reach 12 1/2 ft., elevates over 17 ft. Complete with 6 H.P. Wisconsin engine, and undercarriage with oilite wheel bearings. **\$250.00**

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36 FOOT—7" tubing; heavier steel construction; reach 16 ft., elevates 25 ft. Complete with 8.4 Briggs engine, Model 23, and undercarriage with Timken wheel bearings. **\$375.00**

2 NEW FIRST LINE FIRESTONE TUBELESS 670 x 15 TIRES. **\$38.28**

We reserve right to ship make of motor available unless otherwise specified.

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WINNIPEG 4, MANITOBA

THE Country GUIDE

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COVER: Even riding a combine can be hot work in the glare of a harvest sun. The young lad on this southeastern Manitoba farm seems to be a little camera shy, but like filling the water jug, it's all in the day's work. Photo by Ralph Hedlin.

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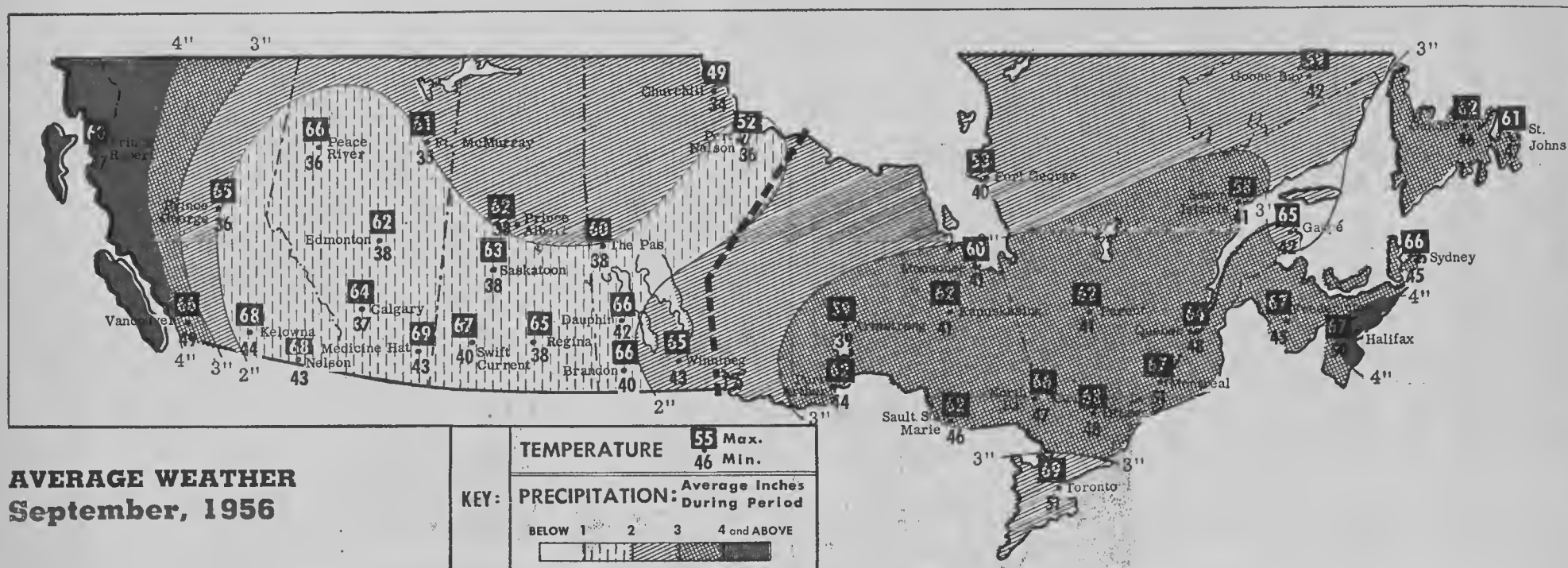
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES IN CANADA—50 cents one year; \$1.00 two years; \$2.00 five years; \$3.00 eight years. Outside Canada \$1.00 per year.
Single copies 5 cents. Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter.

Published and printed by THE PUBLIC PRESS LIMITED, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, Man.

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Weather Forecast

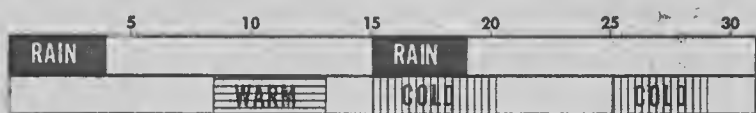
Prepared by
DR. IRVING P. KRICK
and Associates(Allow a day or two either way in using this forecast.
It should be 75 per cent right for your area, but
not necessarily for your farm.—ed.)**Alberta**

The early weeks of September will be deceptively quiet; indeed, a few relatively warm days with maxima in the eighties are in prospect, especially about the 10th. Abruptly colder weather about the 15th will plummet temperatures to sub-freezing levels, where they will hover during nights for much of the remainder of the month. A fresh outbreak after the 25th should drop minima in the upper teens, low twenties. The season for

tender vegetation will be terminated swiftly and injury to some of the hardier crops is certainly possible.

For the province, rainfall will approximate normal. Amounts, however, will be erratic and rather poorly distributed. Progress in combining or threshing of grain should be favorable, with sustained interruption from wet conditions confined to only isolated spots. Plan for heaviest rainfall prior to the 5th and again between the 15th and 20th. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE

**Saskatchewan**

Widely contrasting extremes often occur side by side, and September weather should help bear this out. Summer will voice a strong claim for continued existence about the 10th, only to be crushed abruptly by an unseasonably cold outbreak about the 15th. From then until October the influx of fresh Polar air will bring nightly frosts . . . minima occasionally as low as 15 to 20 degrees in parts of the province. The greatest extremes

are expected in the southeast. Growth of tender vegetation will be terminated and even hardy crops are threatened.

Although rainfall will approximate normal for the province, amounts will be erratic and poorly distributed. The periods most favorable for rainy and unsettled weather are prior to the 5th and between the 15th and 20th. Interruptions to combining or threshing should be of little consequence generally, but more serious in a few spots where heavy showers materialize. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE

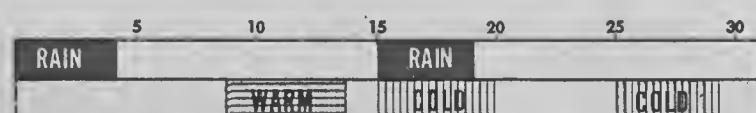
**Manitoba**

Summer will spend itself in a last vigorous foray about the 10th only to be abruptly displaced by the season's first major cold outbreak on the 15th or shortly thereafter. Influx of fresh Polar air will continue virtually unabated through the balance of the month. Sub-freezing temperatures can be expected . . . occurring with regularity during the last two weeks. Two or three nights with minima in the middle twenties are likely. Growth of

tender vegetation will cease and some injury to corn, maybe flax, is a possibility.

Rainfall will not deviate appreciably from normal although distribution is expected to be poor . . . amounts irregular. The most favorable situations for development of showers are anticipated prior to the 5th, and between the 15th and 20th. Combining or threshing could be delayed in isolated spots, but general progress should be favorable. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE

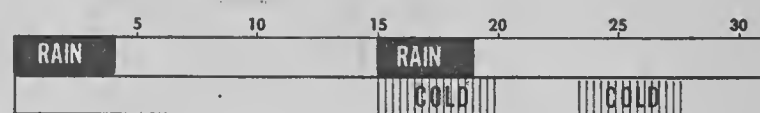
**Ontario**

Few Septembers of the past have been as cold as the one in prospect. The seasonable warmth of the first two weeks will be the last real expressions of summer. Abruptly colder weather will invade the province about the 16th or 17th, plummeting temperatures well below freezing in northern Ontario, and bringing scattered frost to the southern districts. Fresh outbreaks of Polar air will inhibit appreciable warming . . . indeed, the unusual cold

for so early in the season will persist through the balance of the month. Except in protected areas, the season will end for tender vegetation. Preceding warm weather is expected to advance many crops to safe maturity.

Rainfall, although averaging near normal, is likely to be rather poorly distributed . . . excesses in few spots, deficiencies in others. The most favorable conditions for development of showers are anticipated from the 1st to 5th, 16th to 20th. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE

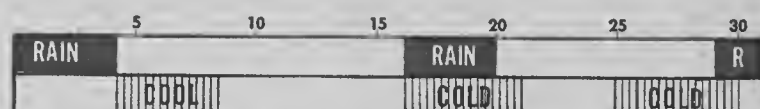
**Quebec**

Weather, very much characteristic of fall, is ticketed for Quebec in September. Cold, Polar air is expected to spread over the province shortly after mid-month, bringing general frost to the Abitibi and Lake St. John regions and scattered frost throughout Ottawa-St. Lawrence Valley and the eastern townships. Fresh outbreaks of cold air will inhibit warming thereafter. The growing season will end for tender vegetation in all but the most

protected areas, after the middle of September.

Rainfall will exceed normal in most instances, being heaviest in the middle St. Lawrence and eastern townships. Unstable conditions favorable for rain or showers are most likely early in the month, and again between the 16th and 20th. However, showers are expected to persist, although somewhat more scattered, after the 20th. Days with rain will be frequent, hence, sunshine should be well below normal. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE

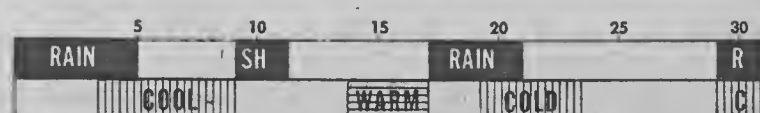
**Maritime Provinces**

Generous rainfall is in prospect for the southern Maritimes, with more seasonable amounts in Newfoundland. Rainy days will occur with regularity, but the bulk of the month's precipitation is expected during the first week and between the 17th and 21st. However, little clearing is likely after the 21st and showers, although more scattered and less generous, are expected to continue.

Sharp temperature changes will be

reminders that fall has returned. A Polar outbreak on the heels of a mid-month warm spell will bring abruptly cooler weather and scattered frost. Indeed, frosts will be experienced virtually everywhere, other than the isolated districts protected by large bodies of water. Farmers waiting for frosts to claim the potato "vines" will be graciously rewarded as fresh outbreaks of cold air spread through the provinces during the remainder of the month. ✓

PRECIPITATION
SEPT.
TEMPERATURE



New International 600

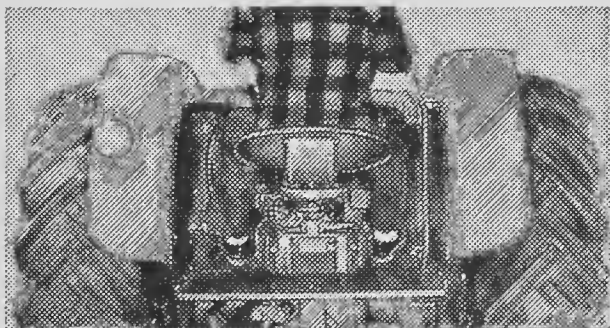
NOW! New big-farm power...new handling ease to step up big-farming efficiency

NEW operator comfort and convenience!

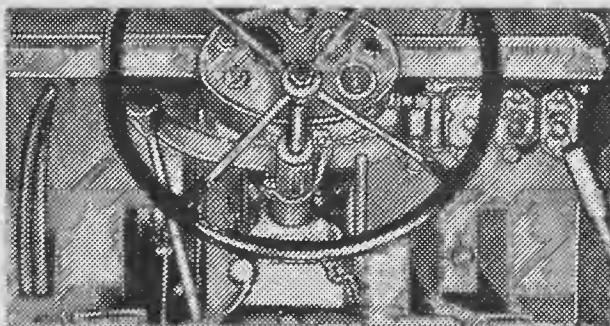
NEW one or two-valve Hydra-Touch hydraulics!

NEW easy steering—manual or power!

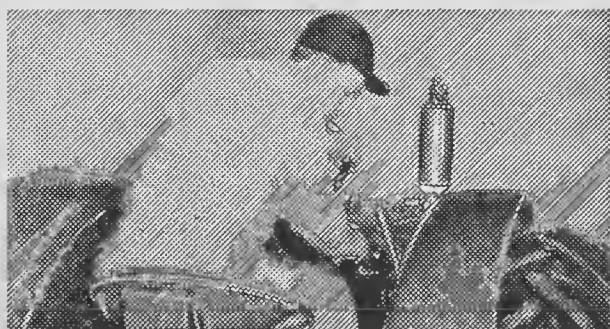
NEW full-crown fenders and "roomy" platform!



Ride in an "easy seat"—with foam rubber, coil spring, and hydraulic shock absorber. Seat swings to the side to give ample standing room.



Controls and gauges are right in front. Gear shift, Hydra-Touch, and throttle levers within easy reach. Hand-operated clutch is available.



Control multiple and tandem hookups independently with two-valve Hydra-Touch. Notice the full-crown fenders to protect you from dust and dirt.

Here's section-size power at its modern best! Big 350 cubic inch engine—diesel or gasoline—gives you power aplenty to handle big fields in a hurry!

And you'll agree . . . you've never driven such big power so easily. Power steering. Big, triple-cushioned hydraulic seat. Or, stand up and drive on roomy single-level platform.

Take off down the road at almost 16 mph. Make short turns under load with the positive aid of double-disc brakes. Control multiple and tandem hookups of implements independently with two-valve Hydra-Touch. And you can depend on IH strength and stamina for longer life—lower upkeep!

YOUR IH DEALER IS THE MAN TO SEE

INTERNATIONAL W400 TRACTOR

Diesel or Gasoline. Never before such a union of big power and big operator conveniences as in the International W400! Torque Amplifier; power steering; Hydra-Touch hydraulics; completely independent pto; new double-disc brakes. And many more farm-easy features which your IH dealer will be proud to demonstrate.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO



Make short work of any field chopping

One chopper that never takes a break



Take a New Holland Forage Harvester and turn it loose in any forage crop. Now watch what happens. It gobbles up the thickest, tallest stands like lightning. Just try and choke it!

What's the secret of this steady, high capacity? It's New Holland's patented, anti-clogging Flo-Trac Feed—finest feeding action on the market.

No heavy lifting, forking or carrying. New Holland's harvester with row crop attachment handles crops of any size, in any condition... chops and loads up to 22 tons

of silage per hour, hour after hour.

You run your entire harvest without once getting down from the tractor seat. You're in full mechanical control. One lever works the feed table—lets you start, stop, even reverse this Harvester. That's all there is to it.

* * *

Right now's the time to let your New Holland dealer give you a demonstration. He can help you plan your silage program for the whole year. See him as soon as you can. New Holland Machine Co., a subsidiary of Sperry Rand Corp.



NEW HOLLAND

"First in Grassland Farming"

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

FARM NOTES

Polled Shorthorn Club

BREEDERS of polled Shorthorn cattle in Ontario recently formed the Ontario Polled Shorthorn Club, to publicize and promote that type of cattle.

The stated objective of polled Shorthorn breeders is to eliminate the horns naturally, but in so doing, to retain growthy, good-feeding, rugged cattle of a highly desirable type for the commercial cattle feeder. They decided at their meeting that if and when they held a sale, the bulls offered must have completed some form of performance test, as well as meeting type standards. V

Bushel Or Hundredweight?

THERE seems to be steadily increasing support for the idea of changing the basic unit of grain measurement from the bushel (which is a measurement of volume, not weight) to 100 pounds weight. The Board of Grain Commissioners has been investigating the matter, and reports almost universal agreement on a change to the 100-pound basis.

In the United States, the Department of Agriculture is studying the subject this summer, and the American Feed Manufacturers Association, which supports the change, believes that this study will show the desirability of the hundredweight. V

More Litters On A.R. Tests

DURING the year ending March 31, 1956, there were 309 sows entered for Advanced Registry test in Alberta, and of this number, 147 litters, or about 48 per cent, were inspected and accepted for the test station at Edmonton. This was an increase of 33 per cent over the previous 12 months.

The Edmonton station, in its annual report, says that there were 56 first litters, which averaged as follows: 75 carcass score, 197 days maturity and 453 feed consumption. Another 29 first litters, which were in the qualified group, averaged 81 carcass score, 199 days for maturity, and 449 for feed consumption. V

Now It's Fiddleheads

AN old favorite with some New Brunswick families living around the Lower St. John River Valley, or on the north shore of New Brunswick, is going commercial now.

The cinnamon brake is a type of fern that has been picked and eaten by the inhabitants there for years. It is at its best when the crisp young fronds unfurl during a very brief period about the end of May. For a number of years, Capital Co-operative Ltd., at Fredericton, has frozen a few thousand pounds each spring, to be sold as "fiddleheads." Now, volume has increased to over 10,000 pounds, and the Maritimes have a small, but quite unique, enterprise. V



C.N.R. photo

"Miss Ontario Farmerette," Jean Peterson, with L. C. Roy, C.N.R. agriculturist, W. Wallace, Assoc. president, and Engineer Adams, when Ontario Soil and Crop Assoc. began a goodwill tour.

Farmers As Businessmen

TOO many businessmen are unaware that the modern farmer, to be successful, must be a first-class businessman, according to F. E. Wolff, chairman of the Agricultural Committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. He says that the farmer, perhaps more than any other producer, is aware of the ancient instinct of creative work, since farming is man's most natural profession. At the same time, the methods of farming have undergone such revolutionary changes that one cannot refer to farming merely as a business of raising crops and animals. It is in equal degree a matter of business management and technical knowledge.

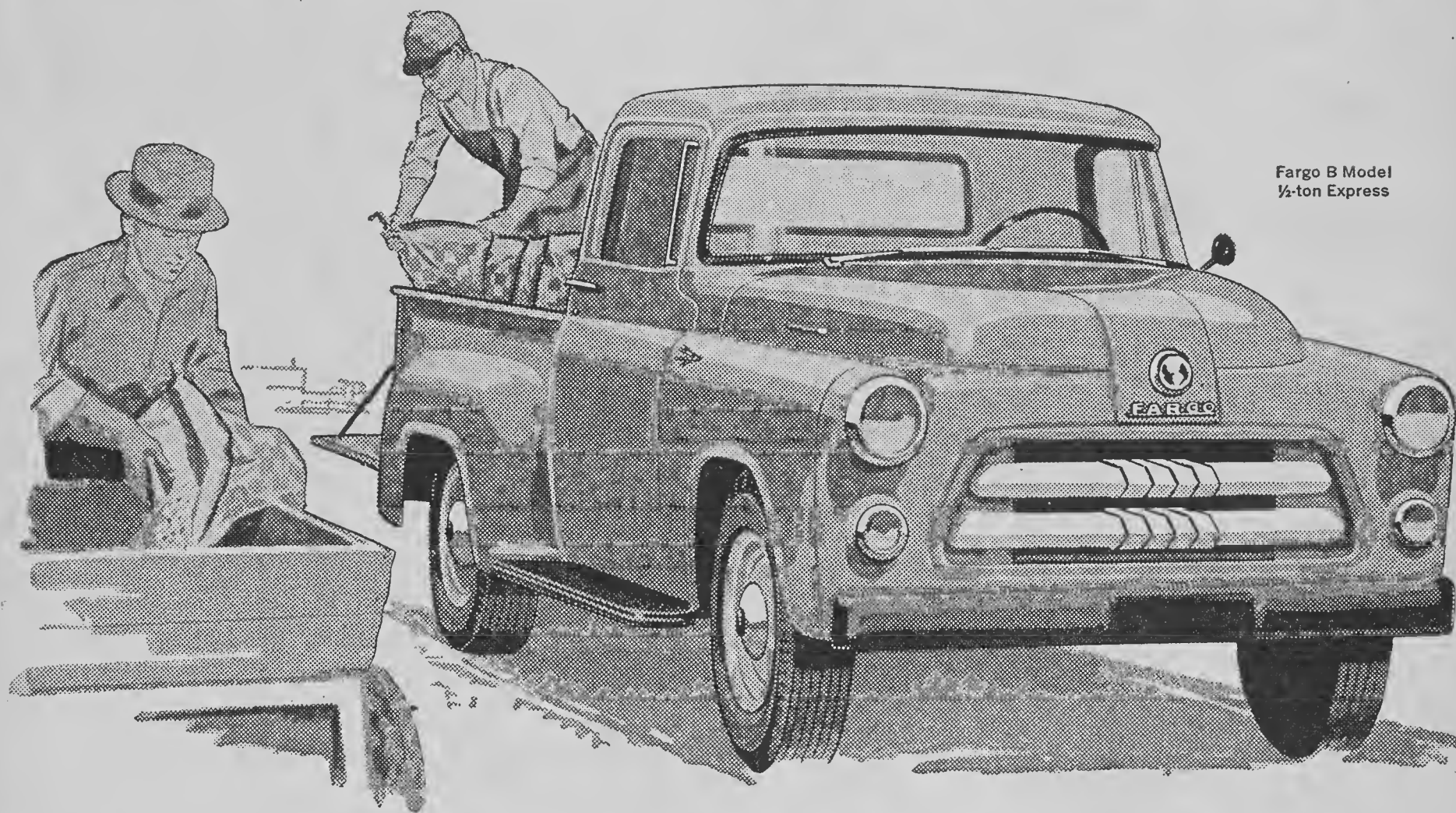
Observing that it has been said that a young man entering the field of farming today requires an original outlay of approximately \$30,000, Mr. Wolff says that it is as great a capital expenditure as most small industrialists require. Given such consideration, it seems to us that the farmer of today is as much a businessman as is the manufacturer, or retailer, he concludes. V

Show-Ring Cattle Standards

SPEAKING in defence of the show-ring type of beef cattle, W. P. Watson, Ontario Livestock Commissioner, told the annual meeting of the Agricultural Institute of Canada that it was not necessary to produce rough, heavy-boned cattle in order to establish a strain that would make rapid gains. As a matter of fact, said Mr. Watson, some of the best gains had been made by cattle of show-ring standards.

The rating of bulls on the performance of their progeny has revealed a wide variation in beef cattle gains, he said, with steers ranging from 1.5 to 2.5 pounds per day. Range of feed requirements was as much as 4.7 to 8 pounds a day, and the fastest gaining steers, which also made the cheapest gains, tended to have a higher percentage of lean meat than those gaining less than the average. V

Haul up to 17% more each trip!



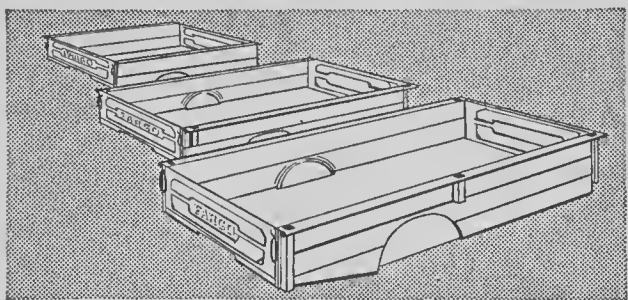
Fargo B Model
1/2-ton Express

Fargo Express

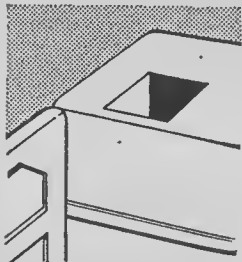
Built extra tough to carry more weight than any competing make . . . handles easier, rides more comfortably, too!

By rated competitive comparisons, you actually get up to 17% more load-hauling weight capacity in a Fargo express than in any other comparably rated truck. What's more, it's the most comfortable riding, eas-

iest handling truck of all. Yet Fargo is priced right down with the lowest. That's why more Fargo express trucks are being operated than ever before. See your dealer now. Just get the facts . . . and you'll get a Fargo.



3 Express-Body Lengths on 3 wheelbases: 6½- or 7½-ft. (½-ton models); 9-ft. (1-ton model).



Built-in Stake Pockets let you convert to a stake-body truck in a few minutes.



Most Comfortable Cab gives you extra stretch-out room, makes driving pleasant. Fargo design saves driver energy, boosts efficiency!

Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited

FARGO TRUCKS

BUILT TO FIT YOUR JOB

5,000 LBS. G.V.W. TO 46,000 LBS. G.V.W.; UP TO 65,000 LBS. G.C.W.



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about
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The strongest,
most durable,
most economical
material you
can buy is
**GALVANIZED
STEEL**



In the half-century and more that galvanized steel has been used in Canada for farm buildings, it has been proved over and over again that this material has important advantages over any other metal. For example:

Economy: Initial cost is lower; application is faster.

Strength: More rigid, permits greater spacing of nailing supports, saves lumber. . . . Expands and contracts less. . . . Resists extreme wind pressure from within or without.

Toughness: Does not tear in handling, erecting, or nailing; does not develop hidden cracks.

Durability: Can be preserved in service years after other metals have failed, by one-coat painting at long intervals.

Fire Resistance: Does not burn or melt; will confine fire to its source.

Salvage Value: Can be retrieved from repair or demolition work for further use.

Resistance to Corrosion: Highly resistant to the acids and alkalis which attack softer metals.

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FREE—Booklet giving valuable hints on the application of steel roofing and siding, and tables for estimating your needs. Write to: "STELCOAT," The Steel Company of Canada, Limited, Dept. CG, Hamilton, Ontario.

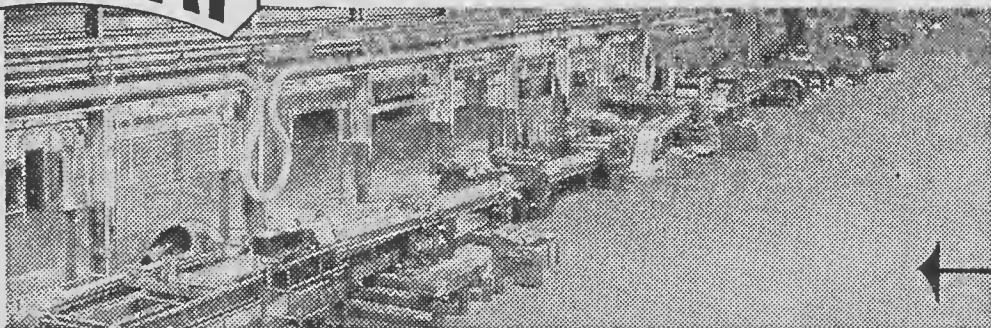
Today, the superiority of galvanized steel over other metals is more pronounced than ever. Stelco is producing, on its new Continuous Galvanizing Line, sheets with the tightest, toughest zinc coating achieved anywhere.

These new "STELCOAT" Galvanized Steel Sheets are available fabricated or flat through all established metal roofing contractors.

Ask your regular supplier for



GALVANIZED STEEL SHEETS



A patented process achieves extremely close control of both the weight and adherence of the zinc. "STELCOAT" Galvanized Steel Sheets — produced in a variety of gauges — can be worked to the limits of the steel itself without any trace of peeling, flaking, or cracking of the zinc finish.

Stelco's new Continuous Galvanizing Line — the most modern in Canada.

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THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

• HAMILTON — MONTREAL

Cattle by the Carload

*Neither provincial boundaries
nor old-time resentments
hindered the growth
of co-operative
cattle sales
at Walsh*



Large and small producers can have the benefit of carload prices and the sale ring is well placed for easy shipment to Ontario, the United States and numerous markets for Walsh cattle, which are mostly feeders.

THE Walsh country, stretching from this border town westward into Alberta, and eastward into Saskatchewan, is primarily cattle country. Herds have thrived and fattened on its grass since the time that the buffalo foresook the plains. It is true that some land was plowed and seeded to cereal crops over the years, and a few grain elevators rose to break the treeless sweep of its broad horizon, but the rolling short-grass prairie, cutting across the two provinces, has been yielding an annual crop of beef for about seven decades. Each spring and fall, it has poured out a stream of cattle for shipment to the feedlots and dinner tables of North America.

The country was settled by two distinct groups. These were the traditionally independent-minded and free-wheeling ranchers on the one hand, and cautious, hardworking farmers on the other. There was bad blood between the two groups in the early days, and many would have said that it was an unlikely place to produce a most successful co-operative. Yet, in the past eight years, the cattlemen have found a common goal, and have developed a co-operative enterprise which is outstanding in the history of the co-operative-minded Canadian west.

It all started when the method of selling cattle by auction came to be appreciated as an openly competitive way to turn over stock, and cattle producers in the Alberta Foothills began to hold their own sales. Buyers, journeying to isolated ranching areas there, were finding the cattle already grouped at central points, and offered to them by auction. It saved them miles of travel over lonely and treach-

erous roads. It offered them a wide variety of cattle, and they could select the kind that suited them best. It also gave them a chance to buy their carloads of stock right at the railway shipping points ready for loading. The buyers responded to this service and bidding was brisk. Auction selling was catching on.

IT was at this point that Bert Hargrave, a six-foot, plus, Walsh rancher, whose grandfather was among the first white men to settle in the district, got the idea that his own area could apply the same technique. As he looked about him, he realized that if all ranchers and farmers were able to offer carload lots of cattle, they could sell to better advantage at carload prices than the small producer with less than a carload normally could. He reasoned that if all producers, large and small, could be persuaded to sell their cattle together, they would attract more buyers to sales in the district. The cattle could be sorted into uniform lots, buyers could see the kind of quality that was produced in

the district, carload prices would be available to all, and everyone would gain.

Although Bert Hargrave has his ranch home in Alberta, much of his land lies in Saskatchewan, and he is a graduate of the University of Saskatchewan. He visualized an enterprise that would recognize no barriers of province or size of operation, acting as an association of cattle producers. Judging by their enthusiasm, others felt the same way, and shares offered at \$25 each were snapped up by 75 cattlemen in the district. It was evident that the support was there, and that the sale would go on.

But first there was work to be done. Since the idea was to cut costs as far as possible, members helped to build the corrals, spending \$3,000 on them. The young co-operative planned the terms of sale, deciding eventually on "12 hours without feed" weights, and no allowance for additional shrinkage. Because the cattle were from different producers, and would be grouped to fill out carload lots, skilful graders were invited to sort cattle for the sales. The graders were selected from outside the district, to avoid any possible jealousies or charges of favoritism.

With the aim of presenting the cattle at their best, pens were bedded deep with straw. The sale was advertised, and special invitations went out to packer buyers, order buyers, and as many feedlot operators as they could locate, and who might be interested in their stock. The first sale of the Walsh Cattle Marketing Association was held in October, 1948.

IT was a good start, and enthusiasm has been increasing ever since. This can be shown by statistics. Since 1948, including the spring sale this year, they have sold 29,143 head of cattle at a total of 29 auctions, for a gross value of \$3,717,735. The last spring sale alone, at which 873 market cattle and two purebred bulls were sold, grossed \$88,590, or an average of \$101. There was a keen demand for feeder yearlings, which were two-thirds of the total.

This tide of cattle, streaming from the Alberta and Saskatchewan rangelands, is being sold at a cost to members of only \$1 per head entry fee at the sale, plus commission of one per cent of gross sales. Non-members, who can also put their stock through the sales, pay the same entry fee, and one and one-half per cent commission. The total cost comes to less than one-quarter cent per pound for all cattle except calves, which are charged an entrance fee of 50 cents (Please turn to page 46)



Graders are employed to sort cattle from many different producers to fill out the carload lots. This system is a useful service to the producers and buyers alike. Costs are kept to a minimum and payment is prompt.

Goat Milk Is Healthful

FOR many years the center of goat raising in Canada was British Columbia, the province which first took an interest in the breeding of milk goats. A few years ago it was estimated that there were over 8,000 goats in the coast province, and there is continued interest and demand.

For much of the interest and success in this well established and profitable industry, credit must be given to the British Columbia Goat Breeders' Association, organized in 1917. The same year the Canadian Goat Society was incorporated, and headquarters for both societies, until last year, was Victoria, B.C. The Bleat, a paper for the Canadian goat-keeper, has been published monthly since 1921 by the British Columbia association.

Now that the many advantages of owning and breeding these pint-size dairy animals are recognized across Canada, Ontario is leading in the number of purebred goats registered. With this widespread interest in mind, the 38th annual meeting of the Canadian Goat Breeders' Association was held in Toronto in June, 1955. It was the first time such a meeting had been held out of British Columbia.

IN British Columbia goats are kept mainly by individual smallholders to produce milk and butter for the home. A couple of goats will supply the needs of the average family, and they are much more economical to keep than a cow. Nor do goats require anything elaborate in the way of housing, as long as the buildings are snug and comfortable. They should, however, be kept very clean.

Goats are particularly useful in remote areas of British Columbia to supply fresh milk, where the lack of grass pasture and the cost of transporting feed for cows make cattle difficult to keep. Dairy goats have been found to be immune to TB and undulant fever, so goat milk is safe to use raw. There are, however, no large commercial dairies in British Columbia, and there is no organized distribution of goat milk, at present. The many small herds kept, supply a few quarts daily for local demand. As in the United States, where there are more than 100,000 goats, successful goat dairies will probably be developed in Canada sooner or later.

The principal breeds of milk goats in Canada are the Toggenburg, Saanen, and Nubian. The Toggenburg and Saanen goats take their names from their respective places of origin in Switzerland. Both resemble a deer somewhat, in alert expression and activity, but the Saanen is slightly larger than the Toggenburg, and the Saanen is white, whereas the Toggenburg varies from fawn to brown. Toggenburgs and Saanens are consistently heavy milkers, yields of as high as five or six quarts a day being not uncommon. Over three quarts daily is a good average.

The Nubian breed, a cross between goats imported from Asia into England, and the native English goat, is characterized by its Roman nose and pendulous ears. The color varies from

There are now more registered goats in Ontario than in B.C., but Mrs. A. Clark has kept goats on the west coast for about forty years

by ISABEL M. REEKIE



Mrs. Clark, New Westminster, is a veteran at handling goats. She finds it quicker to kneel beside them when milking, instead of raising the does up.

white to black, the markings usually broken and spotted. With a daily milk yield lower than that of the Toggenburg or Saanen, the Nubian is considered to be the Jersey of the goat breeds.

MRS. A. CLARK, New Westminster, who keeps a herd of Nubian goats and operates a Grade A goat dairy, bought her first Nubian goat in 1918. Today, with 40-odd goats and kids, most of them purebreds, this 72-year-old woman, a member of the B.C. Goat Breeders' Association for many years, is still daily, weather permitting, taking her goats to herd in brushland about a mile from home. She milks 20 does and is responsible for most of the care and feeding of her herd.

Mrs. Clark bought her first goat, Bessie, when her small daughter Annie was convalescing from the flu. Annie made such a good recovery and she and her brothers and sisters liked the milk so well, that Mrs. Clark decided to raise goats.

"It was a hobby at first. Still is. If I break even on expenses, I'm satisfied." She adds: "I've brought up five children, and I've never had to pay any big doctor's bills."

History verifies Mrs. Clark's opinion that goat milk is nutritious. From the

time of Adam, down to present times, the domestic goat, a native of Turkey, has been credited with being man's friend, providing milk, cheese, meat and raiment. Goats were prized as number one among domestic animals.

Since the time of Hypocrates, physicians have recommended goat milk to their patients. Said Hypocrates about TB patients, "Let them live in high altitudes, drink goat milk and take sun baths."

Harry J. Smith, in his dedication to goats in his book "Making the Goat Dairy Pay," says the milk goat is the poor man's cow, the baby's first foster mother, and the rich man's source of health.

Undoubtedly, doctors and other authorities concerned with health problems are well aware of the usefulness of goat milk. Dr. V. C. Rocine, a well-known food chemist, and author of books on the chemistry of foods, states that goat milk is an almost perfect food for man, because it contains all the important nutritional elements in fairly harmonious proportion, as required by the body. The high content of chlorine salts in goat milk gives this milk germicidal value, and tends to make it healing to wounds and injured parts. Fluorine, an element of great value to bones and teeth, is also found in goat milk,

the only other sources being ocean water, sea food and sea plants.

Dr. Rocine also emphasizes the fact that goat milk contains cholesterol, a superior fat that enters into the brain, lungs, nerves, the marrow of the bones, the endolymph and perilymph of the ears, and also into the joints and the cerebro-spinal fluid.

That more and more people are discovering that goat milk, although it does not contain curative essences, does build up, maintain and protect what it has built, is evidenced by the fact that the number of people buying goats to supply milk for their households is increasing.

Authorities claim that one quart of goat milk is equal in food value to eight eggs, three ounces of bread, three ounces of butter, two pounds of potatoes, six pounds of spinach, seven pounds of lettuce, four pounds of cabbage, a quarter-pound of cheese, five pounds of turnips, three pounds of codfish, or five pounds of lobster.

Sufferers from arthritis have read with interest of Suzanne Keener, former Metropolitan opera singer, who credits a diet of goat milk with her return to perfect health after being crippled with arthritis for five years.

Gilbert Harris, M.R.S., gives a report from a large Midlands Hospital in England. It was found that by putting babies suffering from infantile eczema on a goat milk diet, cures were speedily effected.

FROM the first, Mrs. Clark found there was a demand for goat milk and, as her herd increased, she began to sell to her neighbors. For a time milk was delivered from the Braehead Goat Farm. Customers now come direct to the farm.

From time to time Mrs. Clark introduces new blood into her herd. In 1939 she imported four does and a buck from Arkansas, and later a buck and a doe, of California stock.

Maintaining a Grade A goat dairy, Mrs. Clark keeps the milkhouse and barns scrupulously clean. The insides of the buildings are whitewashed regularly.

Indignant when people say that goats are stupid creatures, Mrs. Clark declares, "They are smart and will often outwit you. If they want to go to a certain place, you may put them in the opposite corner, but if you don't watch them, they'll get to the place they had their eye on."

However, Mrs. Clark has had no trouble with goats getting over fences, but if they see a gate open, they are out. "I had one goat," she said, "that could work the push-catch with her mouth and get the gate open. Another would get up on the gate and reach over and pull the bar with her teeth."

Mrs. Clark has shown goats at the Pacific National Exhibition, Vancouver, for 25 years, and as long ago as 1918 at the New Westminster Fair. Through the years she has collected armfuls of awards, and she's proud that a few years ago the government bought five of her goats to send to Valparaiso.



ROUT THE TIGER

HERE they were already in the tiger's territory, ensconced in the camouflaged tree-stand which Gya, Neville's *shikari*, had constructed the day before. Dusk was almost at hand. Within another hour they might expect action. Yet so far, this hunt was giving no pleasure at all to Newt Fuller, the American.

Newt had driven out to Neville's big plantation from Hanoi that morning in answer to an invitation to join him in another week-end tiger hunt—the second tiger hunt in a period of five weeks. Newt relished a go in the bush as well as the next man but one or two such hunts a year, preferably by pad elephant, did him nicely, at least so far as the big Indo-Chinese species was concerned. He answered the call, however, for he liked the craggy Britisher and he sensed also that there was something more than sport behind the message. He was doubly assured of this when he found young Gene Belber also a house guest at the plantation and learned that he was to accompany them on the hunt.

The tiger, Newt learned, had been killing cattle on Neville's plantation. "The brute's one of the big hill breed, a male, Gya says," Neville told them after lunch. "Might even be the specimen of a lifetime."

Gene Belber laughed. "With a trophy room like yours, sir, I don't fancy one more specimen would mean a great deal. This would only be your—let's see—sixty-third, sixty-fourth?"

"Sixty-six," Neville growled. He paused in his pacing up and down to gaze out of the window at some clouds that had been gathering over the bush. "No use hoping for rain, I fancy. That would give us perfect tracking. But Gya will have a kid pegged

Of the three who waited in the deep tropical darkness, one was certain that there was more than sport behind the invitation for the two to join in the hunt. Possibly a test of some kind was in the plantation owner's mind, important from a Britisher's point of view

by PAUL ANNIXTER

out for us by five o'clock and we'll hope for the best."

Although big game hunting was a hobby of Neville's and his collection of trophies looked like a museum, the hunt itself wasn't the main object of this week-end Newt Fuller felt sure. Neville had some plan in mind; quite likely the hunt constituted a test of some sort very important from Neville's British viewpoint. And as everyone in Hanoi knew, Neville was in need of a good manager for his more outlying plantations. Fuller was glad now that he had come.

The three sat in silence as the quick tropic dark descended, refraining from even a whisper as they waited. Willy old Gya had chosen the spot well, close to the open cultivated plantation lands, the dense jungle of banyan and mango to their left.

The bush was very still except for the peaceful minor orchestra of twilight—dry click of cicadas and the thin tenor whine of mosquitoes, the multitude that sang without ceasing. They listened tensely, trying to catch above the monotonous drone the more important noises. Then from a distance they heard a langur ape scolding. The sound, much like a cough, was repeated again and again; the alarm that meant tiger.

And presently there came the long-drawn hunting moan of lord tiger himself:

Aieeoummm! Yoummm! Yoummmm! Yoummm!

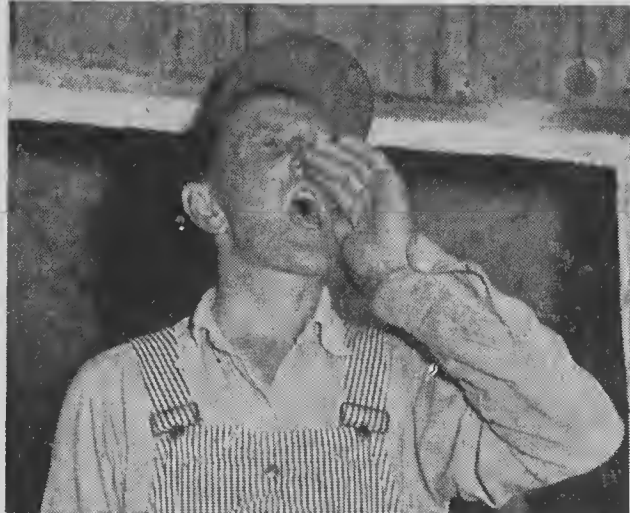
A vibrant tenor roar, ringing through the night, powerful as that of a lion, yet much more menacing in its utter savagery, its cold-blooded arrogance, the voice of an unrestrained tyrant. The rest of the jungle seemed struck suddenly dumb. But far out on the distant plain could be heard a great hubbub, barking of dogs, shouts of men, beating of gongs and the explosion of cannon crackers; the native villagers doing their feeble best to frighten the tiger away from their particular fields. The young goat tethered 200 yards below the tree-stand baa-ed miserably, in an agony of fear as he raced round the iron pin which held him.

Newt Fuller had been watching Belber in the dimness. He saw the other's hand go instinctively to his throat, but that was nothing much; no man in the world can hear the nearby hunger-moan of a tiger without experiencing a quick tightening of the throat.

"Jolly close," whispered Neville. "He wouldn't sound off like that if he knew we were about. Won't be long now."

Newt was aware of him shifting position, caught the faint gleam of his rifle. (Please turn to page 29)

Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius



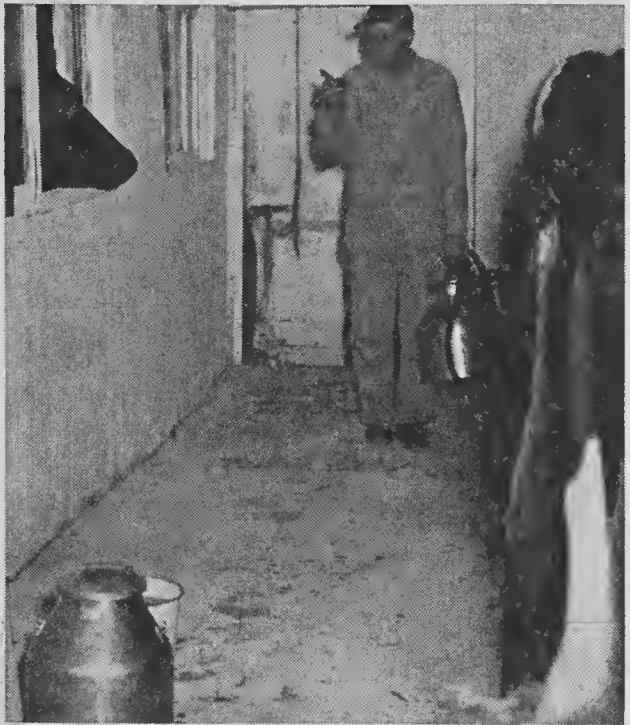
1 A melodious yodelling, the traditional call, rouses the waiting cows out of their peaceful dreams.



2 Eager cows always come straight home, and push right past anybody who may stand in their path.



3 Well-trained cows go to their places, but there is always the maverick that likes companionship.



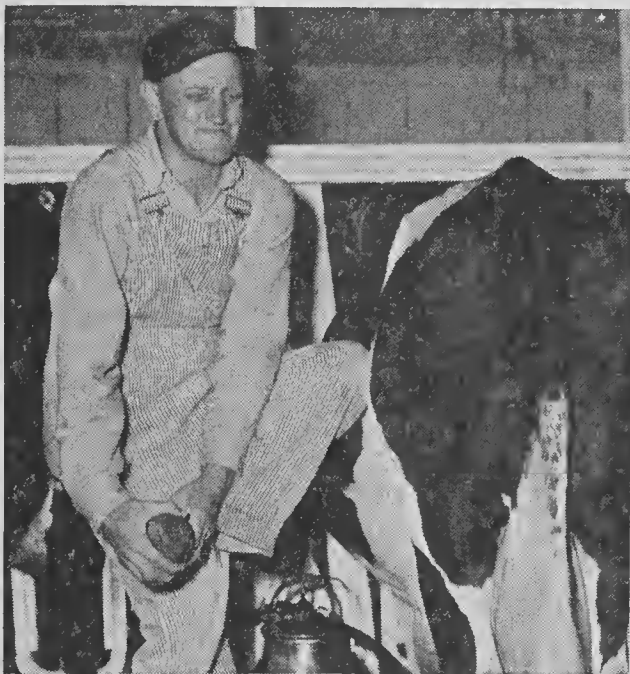
4 Habitual latecomer looks sadly through the window, and is told that she has to wait her turn.

The Joys of Milking

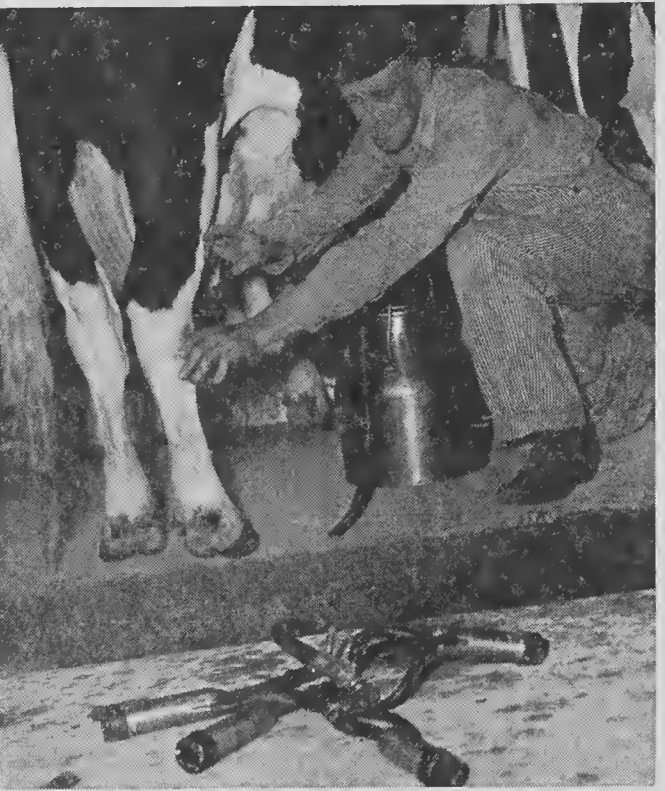
A picture story by ERIC WAHLEEN



5 The centuries-old squeeze play, a favorite game of knowing cows, puts an unwary farmer in a spot.



6 The most popular stamping ground for generations of cows is right on the farmer's foot.



7 All set for milking, but part of the equipment happens to have placed itself beyond his reach.



8 Unable to put a hoof in the modern pail, cattle can still manage to kick everybody within range.



9 At last milking is finished and the cows go, but this has not emptied the barn of chores.



10 Perhaps the farmer did all the work, but cats enthusiastically grab their share of the loot.



11 He just cools the milk — and that's all there is to it — well, until those cows come home again.

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Under the Peace Tower

by HUGH BOYD

WHAT with Mr. Ross Thatcher becoming a Liberal (for the second time, in a sense), and Mr. Drew and Mr. Frost doing a certain amount of billing and cooing, there is plenty for the political experts—and for those not so expert—to meditate over in these summer days. For a general election is in the wind, whether it comes in the fall of 1956 or after one more session, and when the wind blows one looks for straws.

Mr. Thatcher's case doesn't make a great deal of difference one way or the other, as far as manpower is concerned. The Moose Jaw member, who has travelled full circle through adventures in the C.C.F. and as an Independent, has no followers. Yet his decision is interesting if only to indicate that the Liberals still have a few friends.

There is more potential significance in the Drew-Frost affair. In spite of coy disclaimers from the principals or their associates, most people hereabouts are quite sure that the Premier of Ontario fully intends to put his organization to work on behalf of the federal leader of the Conservative party. And if he does so, they think it will be quite a potent force.

MR. FROST didn't do much, one way or the other, in the last federal election, three years ago this month. He left Mr. Drew pretty much to his own devices, and the result was that the federal Conservatives, while managing to win back a few seats lost in the great debacle of 1949, still found themselves with just 33 members compared with the Liberals' 50.

Presently Mr. Frost, having rested and refreshed himself, staged an election of his own. That was last year, and the result was that he increased his party's holdings from 79 to 84 in a house of 90. This impressive outcome wasn't all his personal doing, of course, but he had a lot to do with it. The premier had his detractors, like any public man, but there can be little question of the popularity in Ontario of this soft-spoken and affable lawyer from Lindsay.

Well, Leslie Frost is the sort of man it doesn't do any harm to have on your side if you are going to fight an election. He is an ally to be accepted without reservation by the federal Conservatives, because there can be little doubt of his sincerity when he declares (as he has done before) that he has no federal ambitions, that he is content to stay at Queen's Park until he retires to Lindsay, either on his own initiative or at the bidding of the electorate. Mr. Frost is canny, and is aware of his limitations. He might not be a shining success at Ottawa, at any rate not in the role of national leader.

Now, during the bitter and noisy pipeline debate, it had seemed that Premier Frost liked what the Liberal government was doing more than what the opposition was about. Mr. Howe and the government were trying to get a natural gas pipeline through to industrial Ontario in short order; the opposition tactics, whatever protests



might be made to the contrary, spelled delay. Mr. Frost thought it was a pretty good deal, and he was one of those who sounded the note of urgency.

But after the fateful June 19 deadline had been met, the deal began to look not quite so satisfactory. Mr. Frost wanted quick action, and for that reason was agreeable to the plan to make Trans-Canada Pipe Lines a short-term loan of \$80 million in order to build the line as far as Winnipeg this year. Then came the United States steel strike, the threat of which had actually been in the air during the Commons debate, and the news that the company might be hard pressed to find pipe if it lasted long.

WHETHER or not this development made Mr. Frost cooler toward the federal government, he has a genuine quarrel with it on quite another ground. He thinks Ontario is being treated shabbily in the matter of tax-sharing. He argues that Ontario is the industrial heart of Canada, and that the more industries the province attracts, the more tax revenue Ottawa will be able to derive therefrom. But these industries must be serviced, in the way of roads, water supply and so on. There results a heavy bill for the province and its municipalities.

What he asks is that Ottawa modify its 9-10-50 per cent formula to 15-15-50 (the figures referring to the portion of corporation, personal income and inheritance taxes made deductible by provincial taxpayers from federal levies). All the provinces would of course be entitled to this increased share of the personal and corporation income tax fields, but by no means all of them would find it as beneficial as Ontario. And where would Ottawa get the money lost through this arrangement? Right out of Ontario, where (says Mr. Frost), it gets most of it already.

On this subject the Ontario Premier and the federal Conservatives, or most of them, are in close harmony, and together they could really whoop it up in this populous province in the coming campaign. Mr. Drew's party might also be able to use it to some advantage in Quebec, but the trouble there is that people are sore at Mr. Drew for what they think he did to a distinguished French-Canadian, the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. René Beaudoin.

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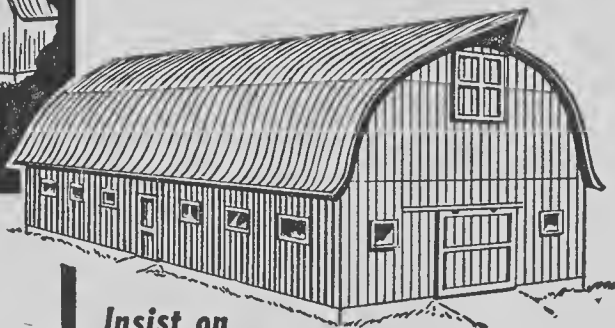
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GET IT AT A GLANCE

Brief Reports from The Farm World

Beef carcass grades have improved greatly over the past five years. In 1950, when 1,300,000 cattle were slaughtered in Canada, six per cent graded choice, and 10.7 per cent good. The total kill last year was 1,700,000, of which 18 per cent graded choice, and 17.4 per cent good. This year is already showing a further improvement. ✓

Wild oat control tests at the University of Manitoba, using both new and established chemicals, have shown this summer that the best control was provided by 25 pounds of 2,4-D amine per acre. Plots were sprayed last fall, and were seeded to wheat, barley and flax this spring. ✓

The Australian Wheat Board has been told by the French government that France will not buy any more wheat from them until Australian import restrictions against French goods are relaxed. The Australian government announced recently a general reduction of imports amounting to about \$110 million in a full year. ✓

A Co-operative Securities Board has been appointed by the Saskatchewan government to help co-operative associations and members by reviewing proposed sale of securities, with a date of maturity and bearing interest, before securities are offered to members or the public. The Board will also advise co-ops on their financing problems in general. ✓

The Foundation Seed Potato Project at the University of Wisconsin reports that use of improved and certified seed, along with better varieties, fertilizers, fungicides, insecticides and irrigation, have boosted average potato yields in the state from 80 bushels per acre to 215 bushels in the past 20 years. ✓

Waterloo Cattle Breeding Association, Ont., has increased business 13.4 per cent in the first six months of this year, compared with a similar period in 1955. The new record is 29,886 females inseminated through the unit. ✓

Russian scientists told the Third International Congress on Animal Reproduction in England recently that more than 200 million ewes had been artificially inseminated in the U.S.S.R. in the past 28 years. ✓

A scientific study of hail is taking place in Alberta this summer. The meteorological division of the provincial Department of Transport and the Research Council of Alberta are jointly investigating the physics of clouds. Albertans are also being asked to report their observations of all storms accompanied by hail, whether damaging or not. ✓

In Duisburg, Germany, a plant is being built for the conversion of garbage into fertilizer. It is estimated that each citizen discards half a cubic metre of refuse into garbage cans each year, which will provide the plant with 80 tons of garbage a day. All metals, leather, textiles and wood will be ex-

tracted from the garbage, and the remainder will be ground and fermented, mixed with nitrogen, vegetable nutrients, potash and phosphoric acid from sewage, and left to mature for five days. ✓

The number of hogs on Canadian farms had decreased by 6½ per cent on June 1, compared with the same time a year ago, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The June, 1956, total was 5,680,000. ✓

Norman W. McConkey, a Master Breeder of Holsteins from Peterboro, Ontario, died of a heart attack at the Calgary Stampede. He was to judge the Holsteins, but collapsed before the show began. ✓

The price of a loaf of bread, averaging 17.7 cents per pound in the United States last year, was 70 per cent above the 1946 price, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. About one-half cent of the increase went to farmers, and the remaining 6.8 cents covered increased marketing charges. ✓

Community pastures for Nova Scotia are being established to increase livestock production, which has been limited by the small acreages of most farms in the province. The first step is a 1,000-acre pasture on marshland in Cumberland County, which could be increased later to 1,700 acres, and this will be for beef cattle. Another 6,500 acres for sheep is being planned for Cape Breton. The provincial Department of Agriculture regards these as pilot projects for a much larger scheme. ✓

Cigarette tobacco growers in Quebec have formed an association to maintain good relations with buyers, to supply technical information and help to growers, to start a crop-estimate system, and to handle publicity. The provincial Division of Horticulture is co-operating. ✓

The United Nations Children's Fund has provided \$106,000 worth of equipment for the first milk drying plant in Costa Rica. The government will spend \$435,000 over five years on the plant and free distribution of milk to 50,000 mothers and children. ✓

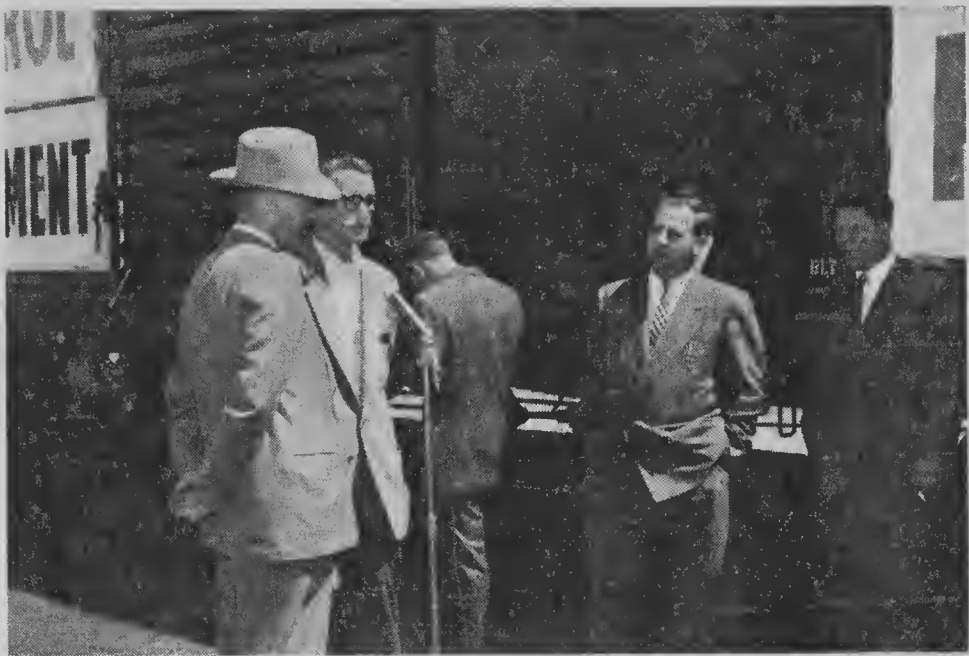
All B.C. will be declared a brucellosis-free area by November, 1961. The provincial Department of Agriculture is providing free vaccination for calves, and it is hoped to declare certain areas free of the disease before the 1961 deadline. After that, cattle will be subject to test, and slaughter if they have the disease. ✓

The Royal Agricultural Winter Fair is raising the entry fee for nurse cows from \$7 to \$12 this year to meet the expense connected with nurse cows. ✓

British sheep farmers are finding that butchers want fat lambs averaging 35 pounds dead weight. The lambs are creep fed and are sold for slaughter at just over 11 weeks of age. ✓

The Canadian Wheat Board is opening an office in Rotterdam, the Netherlands, to establish closer relations with importers in Western Europe, and to provide current information on the Canadian grain position. ✓

LIVESTOCK



[Guide photo] Robert Putnam, Alberta's Deputy Minister of Agriculture, welcomed the first shipment of feed supplement containing stilbestrol that arrived at Lacombe.

A Reminder About Stilbestrol

MANY farmers will be feeding stilbestrol this summer for the first time, now that it has been approved under the Feeding Stuffs Act, and has been proven for increasing rate of gain and reducing feed requirements per pound of gain. It cannot be emphasized too often, however, that it must be fed with care if it is to be beneficial.

It is important to follow the instructions of the manufacturer to give the right amount of hormone in the daily ration. It must be restricted to cattle weighing over 600 pounds, and only when they are being fattened for market. It must not be used as a protein supplement for the rest of the herd.

Feeds containing stilbestrol are not for breeding stock or milking cows. They are for beef animals being fed for slaughter, and must be discontinued at least 48 hours before marketing or slaughter to rid the tissues of any stilbestrol residue.

Do not allow swine, and especially breeding stock, to follow beef animals being fed a stilbestrol ration, because even the stilbestrol content in the cattle manure can be harmful to swine.

Erle Roger of the Animal Industry Branch, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, has some sound advice. While experiments have shown that stilbestrol can give feed savings of from 13 to 17 per cent, he says, miracles should not be expected. Nothing can take the place of careful feeding and management. The addition of stilbestrol simply enables animals to use more of the nutrients fed to them.

Treatment For Round Worms

INTESTINAL round worms, or ascarids, which hogs pick up as worm eggs from soil, floors or litter contaminated by infested animals, are the main and most harmful parasites affecting swine, according to the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man. Because healthy, vigorous hogs are less susceptible to worm infestations, bal-

anced rations and effective sanitation will help to control the parasites.

Generally, the effect of worms is to irritate and damage tissue as they migrate through several organs of the body before settling in the intestines. Coughs, congestion of the lungs, thumps and pneumonia are associated with infestation, and the hogs that survive are often stunted and unthrifty.

Oil of chenopodium and phenothiazine are useful expellents, and sodium fluoride has given good results at Brandon, as well as being economical and safe. In using sodium fluoride, a day's supply of feed is measured out and treated with one part sodium fluoride to 100 parts of feed. The medicated feed is given to the hogs as one feed, and is left until all of it is eaten.

Sodium fluoride dissolves readily in water, so treated feed should be used in dry form, or hogs may get an overdose by drinking slop water.

More Air Needed in Mild Weather

BARN ventilation is more important in the spring and fall, when the outside temperature is around 40 degrees above, than in the winter. Under these mild conditions, fans will provide a positive movement of air at a time when six to ten times more air is needed than when the temperature is 20 below, says W. Kalbfleisch of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Barn ventilation is needed principally to remove moisture from the building. Cold air will pick up a large amount of moisture as it moves through the barn, but the outside air in April and October is usually too damp to pick up much.

To handle small amounts of air in the middle of winter, and larger amounts in the spring and fall, two or more fans are really needed in large barns. One is used in cold weather, and all of them when it is mild. In smaller barns for less than 30 cows, it is more economical to use one fan with a double-speed motor, or a unit with belt pulleys of two or three sizes. The air flow can be regulated, and cold drafts will be reduced in winter.

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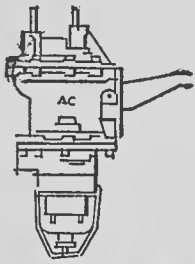
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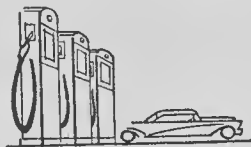


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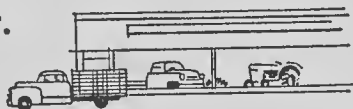


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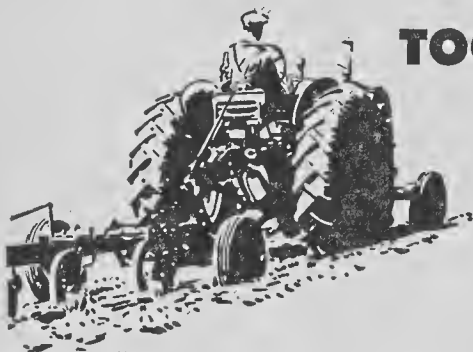
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FIELD



[Guide photo]
Field shelterbelts, such as this fine stand of 11-year-old ash, protect tender crops from the prevailing winds, and also provide effective snow control.

Worst Fungus Disease of Potatoes

LATE blight disease is the most destructive fungus disease of potatoes, and particularly in wet seasons, according to the field crops branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. It is usually first noticed in the field at about the beginning of August, but sometimes not until a few blighted plants or tubers are found at harvest time, or even after the tubers have been in storage for several weeks.

The most important method of control is spraying or dusting plants with a fungicide, when they are four to five inches high, and continuing at least every ten days until the tops are killed. Bordeaux mixture, 10-5-100, gives excellent protection, and can be prepared on the farm by the instant method or by stock solution. Even if other fungicides are used, the Department recommends a change to Bordeaux or fixed copper as soon as late blight is reported in the area.

A pamphlet giving all the necessary information on recognition and control of the disease is available from the Ontario Department of Agriculture. V

Preparing For Winter Wheat

WINTER wheat in southern Alberta has given the best, disease-free yields when planted during the first two weeks of September at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm. With seeding so close, it is well to remember that few dryland crops respond to good cultural treatment as readily as winter wheat, says U. J. Pittman, agronomist at Lethbridge. Early fallow tillage and seedbed preparation are essential if a sufficiently winter-hardy, high-yielding crop is to be produced.

Winter wheat has been grown on stubble, but summerfallow generally produces a better crop, because of more favorable tilth and soil moisture conditions. It is essential to eliminate all weeds and volunteer grains for at least seven to ten days before seeding, if the grain is to be free from streak mosaic disease. Tests have also shown

that winter wheat is less likely to winter-kill on a compact seedbed than on loose, cloddy soils, which tend to dry out and cause uneven germination, unthrifty seedling growth, and poor winter survival of growing plants. One stroke of the rod weeder before seeding will generally pack the soil sufficiently for a good seedbed.

There seems to be little difference in yield when seeding is done with the standard press drill, deep-furrow drill, semi-deep furrow, or hoe drill, except when rainfall has been below normal during the past growing season. In this case the deep-furrow or hoe drill may give the best results. Seed at about the same rate as spring wheat, and apply phosphate fertilizer wherever spring wheat has responded to it.

Last winter, which was severe, showed that Kharkov 22 M.C. and Yogo varieties survived, whereas Jones Fife failed. V

Lime At Any Season

LIME can be applied at any time of the year. It can be spread on snow, sod, pasture, stubble, land being seeded, or on summerfallow. Observe the growing crops, says the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and you will see whether the soil needs lime. Some indications of acid soil are the appearance of yellow or reddish sheep sorrel on sod fields, and poor catches and stands of alfalfa and clover may mean lack of lime. Soil samples can be sent to the nearest soil testing laboratory for confirmation, if you suspect that lime is needed.

Effective as lime is, it will not take the place of improvements in drainage, where the soil is cold and wet.

L. B. MacLeod of the Nappan Experimental Farm, N.S., reports that liming trials have been carried out in the dikeland area for 30 years, and increases in yield brought about by moderate liming were 55 per cent for oats, and 40 per cent for hay. The native broadleaf has been replaced on limed plots by legumes and grasses such as red clover, alfalfa and timothy, so that increased yield and better quality herbage have gone together. V

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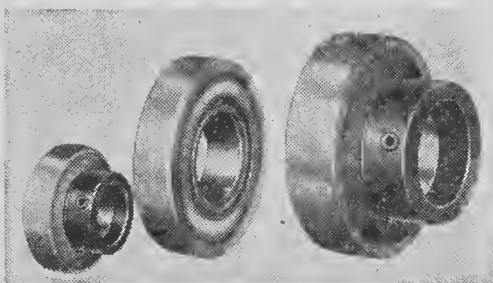
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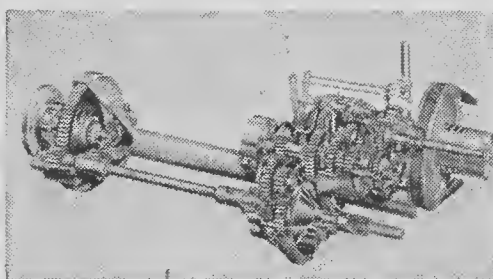
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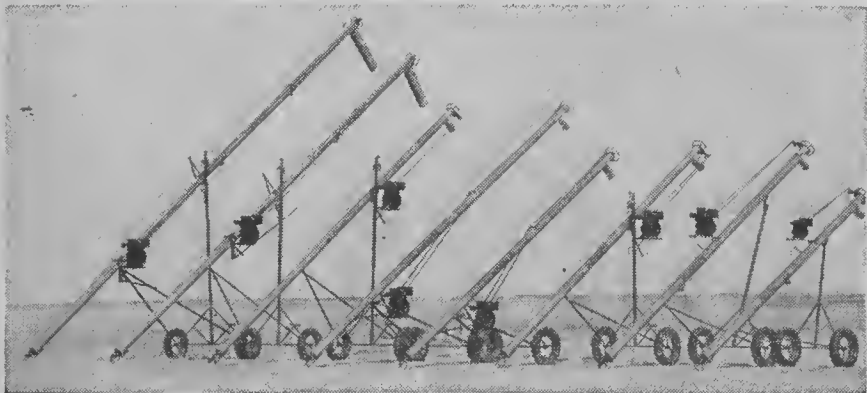
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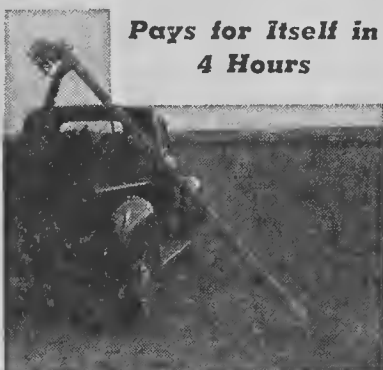
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HORTICULTURE



A well-filled window box with healthy plants producing a good succession of cheerful bloom is a delight throughout the summer, both inside and out.

Apples

For Nova Scotia

SPARTAN and Idared are the most promising new apple varieties for Nova Scotia, according to R. P. Longley of the Kentville Experimental Farm. Modern apple varieties, says Mr. Longley, require high color and the ability to withstand the difficult conditions of transport and the warm temperatures of the grocery store. Thus, for long distance shipment, Delicious and Rome Beauty have advantages, while for nearby markets, McIntosh as a high-yielding, tender-fleshed variety, acquires an important place, as well as Gravenstein, Cortland, Golden Delicious and Northern Spy. All of these are old varieties.

Many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, but Mr. Longley points out that where designed for areas with longer growing seasons than Nova Scotia, such varieties lack quality in the Maritime climate. Some of the new varieties such as Melba, Lobe, Macoun and Spartan are excellent. Valuable for very early varieties are Close and Lodi.

with the flavor of low-bush blueberries and a tang akin to black currants. V

Ontario Peach Handling Methods

MOST of the peach trees grown in Canada are found in Ontario, British Columbia and Nova Scotia, Ontario having about 87 per cent, British Columbia, 13 per cent and Nova Scotia .3 per cent of the total. In Ontario, Lincoln County has approximately three times as many trees as Essex, Welland and Wentworth Counties (other commercial peach areas) combined.

An interesting study of peach handling methods and equipment in Ontario was conducted in 1954-55 by the Farm Economics Branch of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the Economics Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture. This has lead to an informative report covering desirable packing-house arrangement and equipment, labor requirements, efficient crew sizes and other matters related to efficient peach handling. Copies of this report are obtainable from the Farm Economics Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Queen's Park, Toronto. V

New Hardy

Trees and Shrubs

THE Griffin and Dunlop poplars, the Sweetberry honeysuckle and the Julia Bugnet and Georges Bugnet honeysuckles are recommended by J. A. Wallace of the Beaverlodge Experimental Farm as new and desirable ornamentals for the prairie provinces.

The Griffin poplar has an unusual pyramidal habit, with tough dense, willowy branches and glossy, dark-green leaves. Dunlop poplar, slightly broader at the base and conical in outline, retains its glossy, bright-green and fluted leaves unusually late in the autumn, while its light-grey bark is attractive in winter. The Sweetberry honeysuckle is of neat, rounded bush habit to a height of four feet, soft greyish-green leaves, with cream blossoms in late May, is not only hardy, but appears to like either sun, or partial shade. The Julia Bugnet and Georges Bugnet honeysuckles produce attractive blue berries in late July, which makes tasty jams or preserves,

Sweet Corn

In Short Season Areas

AT Fredericton, N.B., the frost-free period is approximately 112 days, from the first week of June to September 25. Many areas in Canada have fewer frost-free days.

The limiting factor in most such areas is the ability of a sweet corn variety to mature before the plants are destroyed by autumn frosts. Generally, however, the more days a variety needs to mature, the better yielder it is. It is also true that the date of maturing depends primarily on the number of heat units (degrees of mean temperature above 50° F.) from seeding to harvest.

At the Fredericton Experimental Farm, 75 days were required by Seneca 60 to reach maturity; 78 days for Ottawa CH-8; 80 days for North Star, Golden Rocket and Sugar Prince; 82 days for Dorinny and Golden Beauty; and 88 days for Gold Rush and Seneca. V



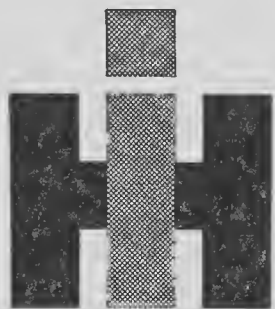
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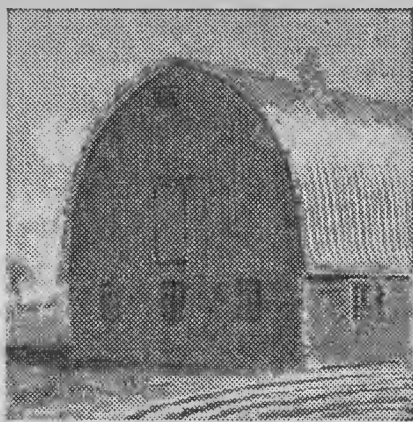
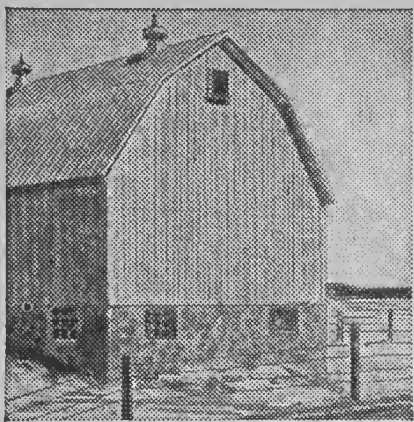
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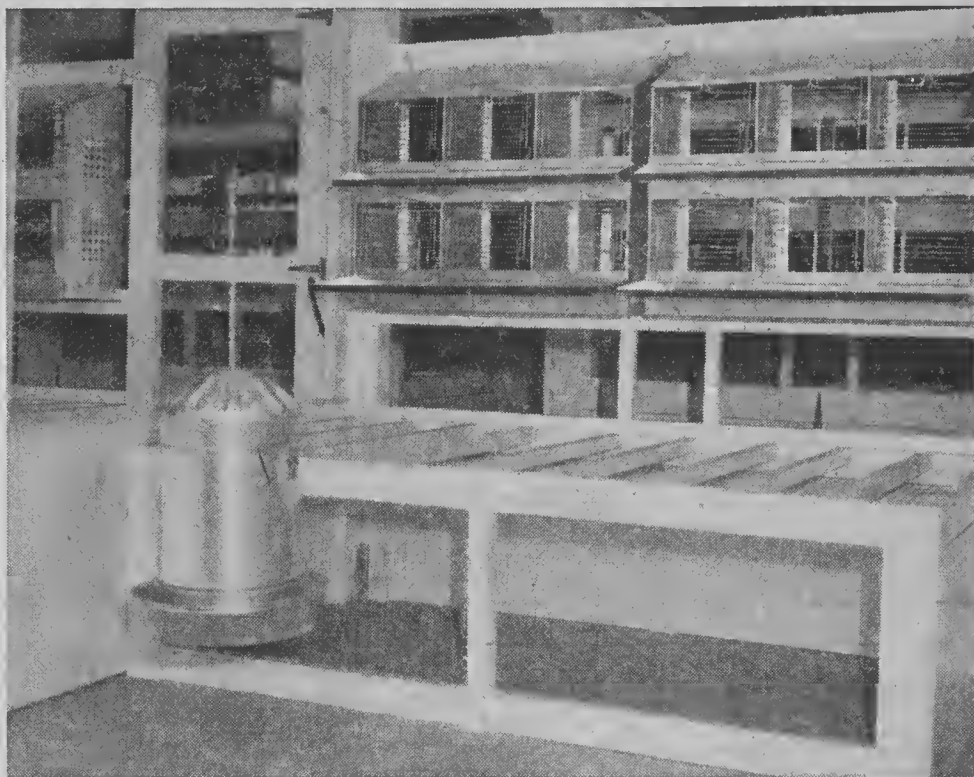
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POULTRY



Trap nests in the new poultry house at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., for comparative egg laying tests on different feeds. Note hanging feeder. [Guide photo]

Get Rid Of Those Roosters

WHEN the need for hatching eggs is over, and the breeding pens can be broken up, get rid of all surplus roosters, says Prof. J. B. O'Neill, of the University of Saskatchewan. Contrary to what some believe, the males have no influence on the productive ability of pullets or hens, but they do have an adverse effect on quality of eggs, since fertile eggs will deteriorate more rapidly than infertiles.

The reason for this is that some development has taken place by the time a fertile egg is laid, and if it stays in the nest for half a day, especially in temperatures of 70 and above, further development will be seen when the egg is candled. There is the added disadvantage that the presence of a few broody hens does not help.

This suggestion, says Dr. O'Neill, involves no extra labor and will do much to help maintain egg quality in the summer. V

Insulate After Plugging Leaks

INSULATION of poultry houses, which is chiefly a matter of slowing down heat losses through the walls and ceilings, is perhaps simplest when the insulating material fills the air space in a hollow wall, says H. S. Gutteridge of the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. But a vapor barrier is also needed, and this can be of asphalt-coated paper, duplex paper, waxed Kraft paper, heavy asphalt roofing paper, or aluminum-coated paper. These vapor barriers are used as backing for batt insulating material.

Fiberboard is a common insulating material and can be applied to the inner wall surface, but it needs to be protected, or chickens will pick holes in it. There are many ways and a large variety of materials for insulation, and information on these can be had from the Central Experimental

Farm. Mr. Gutteridge warns, however, that before insulation is considered, attention should be paid to air leaks. Insulation cannot work efficiently if construction of the house is loose, or there are cracks in the walls. Use building paper to cover the leaks. V

Aids to Better Hatching

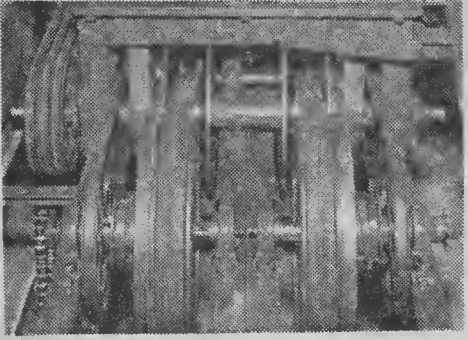
HATCHABILITY determines the price of hatching eggs, and it is of great economic importance to the producer. Efficient production is essential, but there are other factors involved, including the provision of enough males to ensure fertility, the selection and care of hatching eggs, and the feeding of a good breeding ration.

Using six or seven males with 100 Barred Rock hens, consistently high fertility has been obtained at the Brandon Experimental Farm, Man., over a number of years. Lighter breeds have needed only five males to 100 hens for highly fertile eggs.

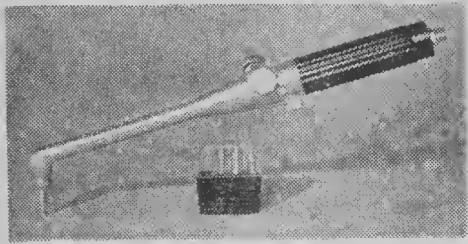
For best results, eggs should weigh at least 24 ounces per dozen, and the extremely large or poorly shaped ones, and those with pronounced ridges or weak shells, should be discarded. Frequent gathering prevents overheating, chilling or soiling, and they should be stored in ordinary egg cases, which are turned from one side to another daily. The store room needs good ventilation and a temperature between 40 and 60 degrees F. Frequent shipments will prevent rapid loss in hatchability, which can result when they are stored for more than seven days.

Do not confuse a good laying ration with a good breeding ration. Breeder rations supply higher levels of certain nutrients, such as riboflavin, manganese and vitamin B₁₂, which are needed to develop and hatch the chick. The change to a breeder ration should be gradual to avoid a slump in production, and should be completed six weeks before hatching eggs are collected. V

WHAT'S NEW



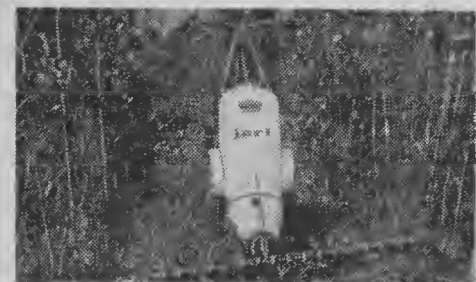
The "steer-o-matic" transmission, illustrated here, keeps their self-propelled swather at a constant forward speed, even when turning, according to the manufacturers. It combines steering and speed control, and is said to swath faster. (Hydraulic Engineering Manufacturing Co.) (134) ✓



This multi-purpose, oxy-acetylene blowpipe for field or workshop can heat, solder, weld, braze and cut by using the quickly interchangeable tips, according to the manufacturers. It can cut through two inches of steel, and welds metals up to three-eighths inch. (Linde Air Products Company.) (135) ✓



With a spark-proof case, this portable electric lamp is said to be safe in atmospheres containing gasoline, hexane, naphtha, benzine, butane, propane alcohols, acetone, benzol, lacquer solvents and natural gases. (U-C Lite Manufacturing Co.) (136) ✓



This new sickle-bar mower for tall grass, weeds and brush is said by the manufacturers to have increased power, which permits the use of a 44" sickle bar, 8" longer than standard types, and twice the size of most conventional mowers. (Jari Products Inc.) (137) ✓

For further information about any item mentioned in this column, write to What's New Department, The Country Guide, 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg 2, giving the key number shown at the end of each item, as—(17).

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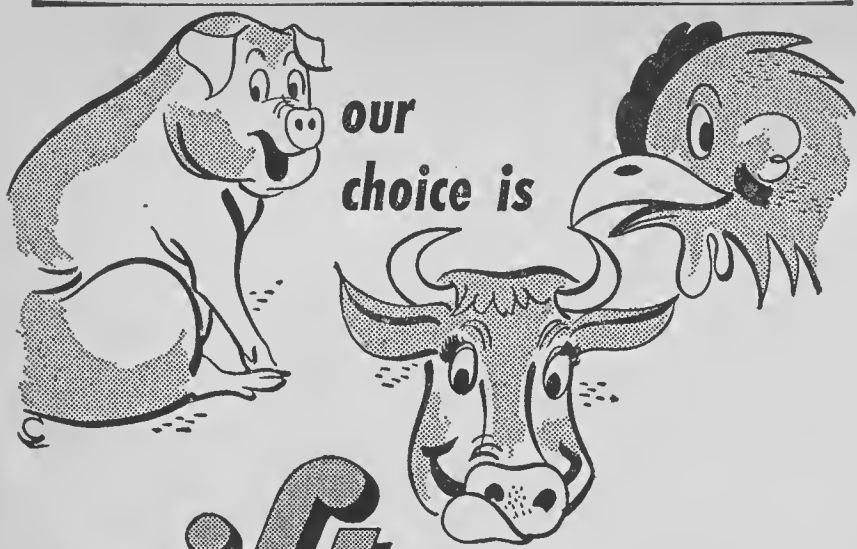
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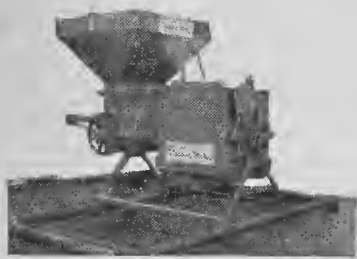
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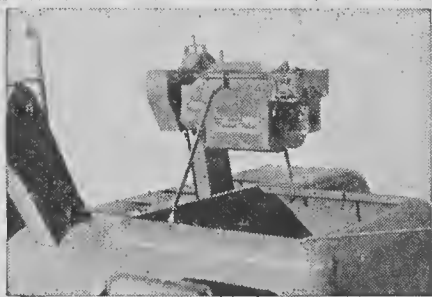
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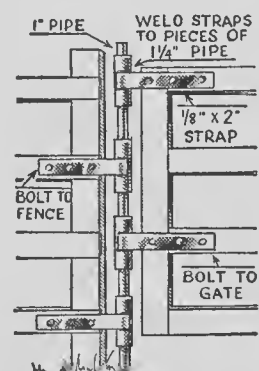
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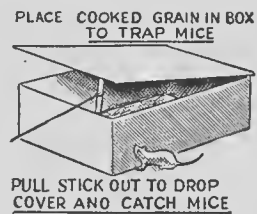
**How Others
Solve Their Problems**

Readers contribute their own ideas for making improvements on the farm

Strap and Pipe Hinges. Some 2' x 3/8" strap iron welded to four pieces of 1 1/4" pipe can make hinges for the heaviest livestock gate. Pin the hinges together with a longer piece of 1" pipe, and then bolt two to the gate and two to the post, as shown in the diagram. It may be necessary to have a 1 1/4" nipple to clear snow and ice in winter. Slip out the pinning pipe to remove gate.—G.M.E., Alta. ✓

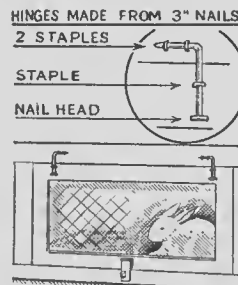


Rat and Mouse Trap. An easy way to catch mice or rats is to cook barley or oats until they give off a good odor, and then put the grain into a box and place it where you want to set your trap. Leave the cover of the box open, so rats and mice can smell the grain, propping it open with a stick. When the mice are in the box, pull a string attached to the stick, and the lid will fall down.—A.D.K., Man. ✓

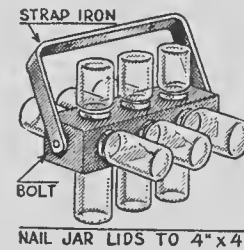


Valve Cap Carrier. It is not easy to mislay a valve cap, used for removing inner tube valve cores, if you screw it onto the end of a round wooden pencil. Force the cap onto the pencil, and it will cut threads in the soft wood when you turn it. With a clip secured to the pencil, you can carry it in the breast pocket of your overalls.—J.W., Alta. ✓

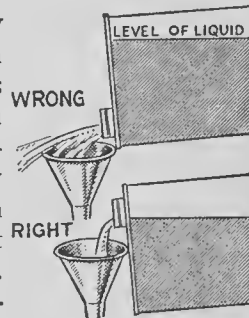
Small Hinges. If you need small hinges for rabbit or mink pens, you can make them quickly from 3-inch nails. Bend 1 inch of each nail at right angles to the rest, and pound the heads of the nails into the wood of the pen, where you need hinges. Secure these with staples, and the other end of the nails with two more staples, as in the diagram.—H.S., B.C. ✓



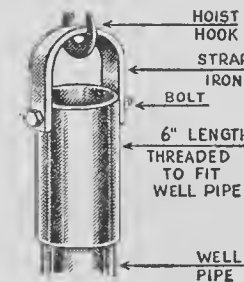
Workshop Storage. Here is an idea for saving space in the workshop. Take a length of 4" by 4", and draw diagonals at each end of it. Where the diagonals intersect, drill holes to take a bolt at each end — these are for securing a length of strap iron, which can be nailed to the roof or wall of the workshop. Now nail metal jar lids on all the remaining sides of the 4" by 4". You can screw the jars into these lids, and there you have a set of efficient containers for nails, screws, bolts, etc. Scotch tape wrapped around the jars will strengthen them and also keep labels clean, when you want to indicate the contents of the jars.—S.B., Sask. ✓



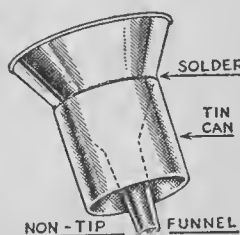
Pour Without Spilling. This is a simple idea, but there may be a lot of people who don't know about it. When pouring liquids from a can, you can avoid spilling them by holding the can with the spout on the top side. Tuck the funnel, or container, snugly against the spout, and not a drop will spill while you pour. The illustration shows the right and the wrong of it.—S.C., Fla. ✓



Well Pipe Extractor. A good way to remove a well pipe is to make an extractor from a 6" length of pipe, which is threaded to fit on to your well pipe. Drill holes in the extractor pipe and bolt a length of strap iron to it in the form of a handle. When you want to pull out the well pipe, screw the extractor on to it, attach strap iron to the hook of your hoist, and you are all set to go.—J.J.E., Alta. ✓



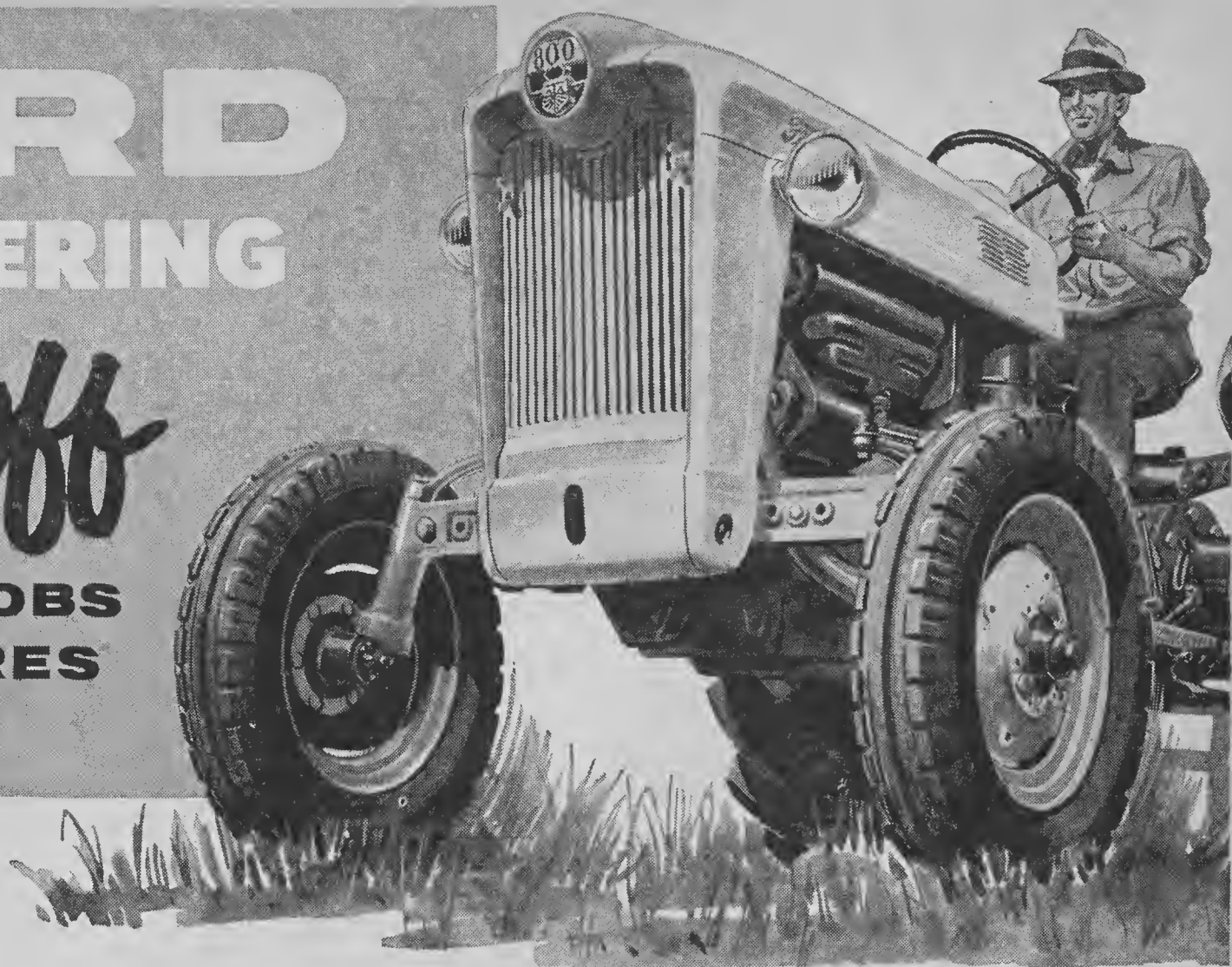
Funnel Stabilizer. To prevent a funnel from tilting while you are pouring something through it, cut both ends out of a tin can and solder the rest of the can to the underside of the funnel cup. Leave a good length of the spout sticking out. The funnel will now rest on the vessel you are pouring into, and it will not tip.—E.P., Sask. ✓



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Young People

On the farm and at home



Dick Schoettler (reserve), Pat Semnuik (grand champion), Vegreville Beef Show. Dick was also awarded Bank of Montreal trophy for best showman.

Achievement Days in Alberta

TYPICAL of 4-H Club Achievement Days recently held all over the west was the joint beef club show and sale put on by the Vegreville, Chipman, and Mundare clubs at Vegreville, Alberta, June 13. The program started at 9 a.m. with the weighing of

calves, which was conducted by Armand Mercier, Superintendent of the U.G.C. Vegreville division. This was followed by judging competitions, calf judging, presentation of prizes, and finally, the calf sale.

First animals to go under the hammer of auctioneer Ted Umphrey (U.G.C. agent, elevator No. 1, Vegreville) were the grand champion

Hereford of Pat Semnuik, and Dick Schoettler's Aberdeen - Angus. The winning calf was purchased by the T. Eaton Co. for 30 cents a pound and the runner up by Canada Packers Ltd. for 24 cents a pound. Both youngsters were from the Vegreville Beef Club.

The inter-club judging competition and "best four calves" awards were won by the Mundare Beef Club. Containing ten enthusiastic members this club was organized only last November, and this was their first competition. Club president is 17-year-old Augustine Dubyk of Mundare who was Provincial Oat Champion at the Calgary Seed Fair this year. Augustine headed the Mundare Grain Club last season, and his sample of Victory oats placed third at the Toronto, and seventh at Chicago fairs.

In west-central Alberta, the Benalto, Kevissville, and Rocky Mountain House beef clubs held their Achievement Day and sale at Benalto. Because of heavy rain, the event was held under

cover at the Benalto fair grounds, but the affair was well attended by members of all three communities.

Grand Champion of the Benalto show was the 950-pound Hereford calf of Sonja Sunde of Rocky Mountain House Beef Club, and Reserve Champion, the 898-pound Hereford of Judy Forsyth of the same club. Purchased by the T. Eaton Company, Sonja's calf brought 53 cents a pound, while Judy's animal sold locally for 46 cents a pound.

This is 13-year-old Sonja's first year at 4-H club work. Her calf was raised at the family's 227-acre mixed farm at Alhambra, a few miles east of Rocky Mountain House. Each winter the Sunde family moves into Rocky Mountain House, where Sonja's mother teaches mathematics at the high school. Sonja would like to go to college, and is putting the money she received for her calf away for that purpose.

(Please turn to page 28)



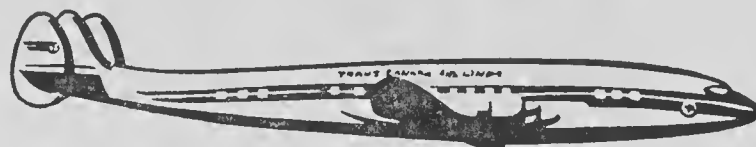
Judy Forsyth, Rocky Mountain House Beef Club, reserve winner, Benalto.



Sonja Sunde, Rocky Mountain House Beef Club, winner of Benalto event.

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YOUNG PEOPLE

4-H

Club Notes



MORE than 700 members, representing 23 clubs, attended the third annual 4-H Club Sunday in Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan. The service held at Zion United Church was conducted by Edith Lambert, Wheatlands Club; Bobby Grasnick, Baildon Club; Lorelei Rogers, Mazenod Club, and Elsie Knecht, Galilee Club. Musical selections were given by the Belbeck Junior Band and the Pcnse 4-H Club choir. Reverend Robert J. D. Morris, Minister of Zion United Church, spoke on the subject "Partners with God."

After the service a picnic lunch was served in the park and club members heard a talk by Jim Moore, secretary-manager of the Canadian Council of 4-H clubs.

THE Ian McPhail Trophy given annually to the outstanding 4-H Seed Club member was awarded to David Lumgair of Thornhill, Manitoba, for consistent leadership in his club and for his achievements. Four years ago David was chosen by the Manitoba 4-H Club Council to participate in 4-H Club Week at Olds, Alberta. Last year he attended the Manitoba Winter Fair with the Thornhill display. David received a Diploma in Agriculture from the University of Manitoba in 1954. He is now farming near Thornhill.

A large entry from the Graysville Tractor Club carried off the honors in the new 4-H Club competition at the Portage la Prairie Plowing Match, winning five out of six events. Hilton Armstrong, who placed first, was awarded the Daily Graphic and the Manitoba Leader trophy.

ONE of the newer 4-H Club projects now being carried on in Ontario is the sugar beet club. The first club of this kind was organized in Wallaceburg in 1954. This year a club was formed in Kent in the Tilbury district and the South Huron Sugar Beet Club with 31 members was organized. Each member is supplied with free seed for one acre and 500 pounds fertilizer.

DATES for National 4-H Club Week have been announced. For the first time Club Week will open on a Saturday morning, November 10, in Toronto, and conclude Thursday evening, November 15, in Ottawa. This year's program will not include National 4-H judging contests. The trip will now be considered as an award for proficiency in club work and achievement in all phases of the 4-H program will be considered in selecting delegates. More projects, such as tractor maintenance, sheep and farm forestry, will be represented this year. His Excellency, The Rt. Honorable Vincent Massey, Governor General of Canada, will attend a reception given delegates during their visit in Ottawa.

Theme of National Club Week will be "4-H and our National Heritage," and discussions will center around Canada's expanding economy and population, her role in the United Nations and in world affairs. Other highlights of the program include: a visit to the Royal Ontario Museum, attending a professional hockey game and a trip to Niagara Falls.

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Rout the Tiger

Continued from page 12

"We'd better decide who's to take first whack at the brute," Neville's whisper came again. "I rather think Belber has it coming—this is his first go and all—"

Belber started to remonstrate but thought better of it.

"Quite right," said Newt Fuller, but he didn't altogether like it. Belber was quite evidently a-quake with nerves—and a wounded tiger always charges.

They continued to listen and watch. Newt watched double, for it was more than tiger he was still-hunting that night. He was hoping that Belber would be able to show a clean bill of health, and he was afraid he couldn't.

NEARLY an hour passed in which they scarcely moved a joint, but crouched there, longing to smoke, longing to talk and slap at the mosquitoes. And then the approach, heralded by a sing'e faint snap of a twig in the blackness and the renewed whimper of the kid. Then the actual aura of the beast, the tremendous impact of him close up through all the senses, a panic thing old as mankind; and his eyes, close to the ground, two yellow green pits of emptiness and cruelty.

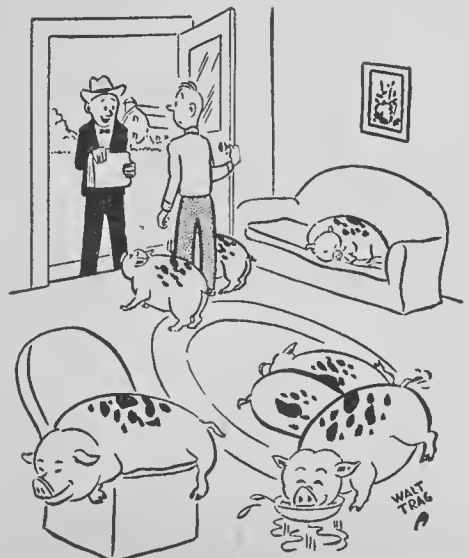
Another minute and they'd see enough of him to fire, Newt thought and even as he thought it Belber's rifle roared, prematurely. A rank miss. The fellow had fired in a funk without really seeing the brute. The eyes had gone out and there was a snarling roar of the tiger plunging away. A bit later they heard him yowling in a ravine.

"Well, that's that," Neville burst out. "The swine'll not come back to our goat tonight." He got to his feet, groaning at the release of cramped muscles.

Afar they heard a renewed din from the village—a confused hubbub of drums, tin pans and gongs kept up a continuous and dismal monotony. Shortly afterward came a significant silence that told of the beaters of pans now cowering within their huts, hoping the tiger would not strike one of them down.

"I'll have Gya bring out the goat," Neville said shortly, preparing to descend to the ground.

They lit cigarettes as they picked their way back to where Gya had made a sort of camp around the car. Neville was in a fume. Belber had broken into a flood of talk, the bombast of overstretched nerves suddenly



"Could I interest you in a hog-market-ing scheme?"

released from strain. Then Neville came out suddenly, with his pig-headed decision:

"I'm going to stay and have another go at him at dawn," he said. "There'll be a heavy dew toward morning; plenty for tracking."

"You mean to walk the beggar up?" Belber sputtered.

"If necessary. His lair can't be too far. I'm here now and morning's not far off. I want to settle the thing this trip."

There is no more dangerous bit of hunting in the wor'd than walking up a hit tiger in his lairing ground.

"I say, couldn't you beat out this strip with elephants?" Belber put in.

"No time. I'll beat it out with a jolly Rigby," Neville said.

"Oh well," Newt put in wryly. "I've led a pretty full life for my age, I

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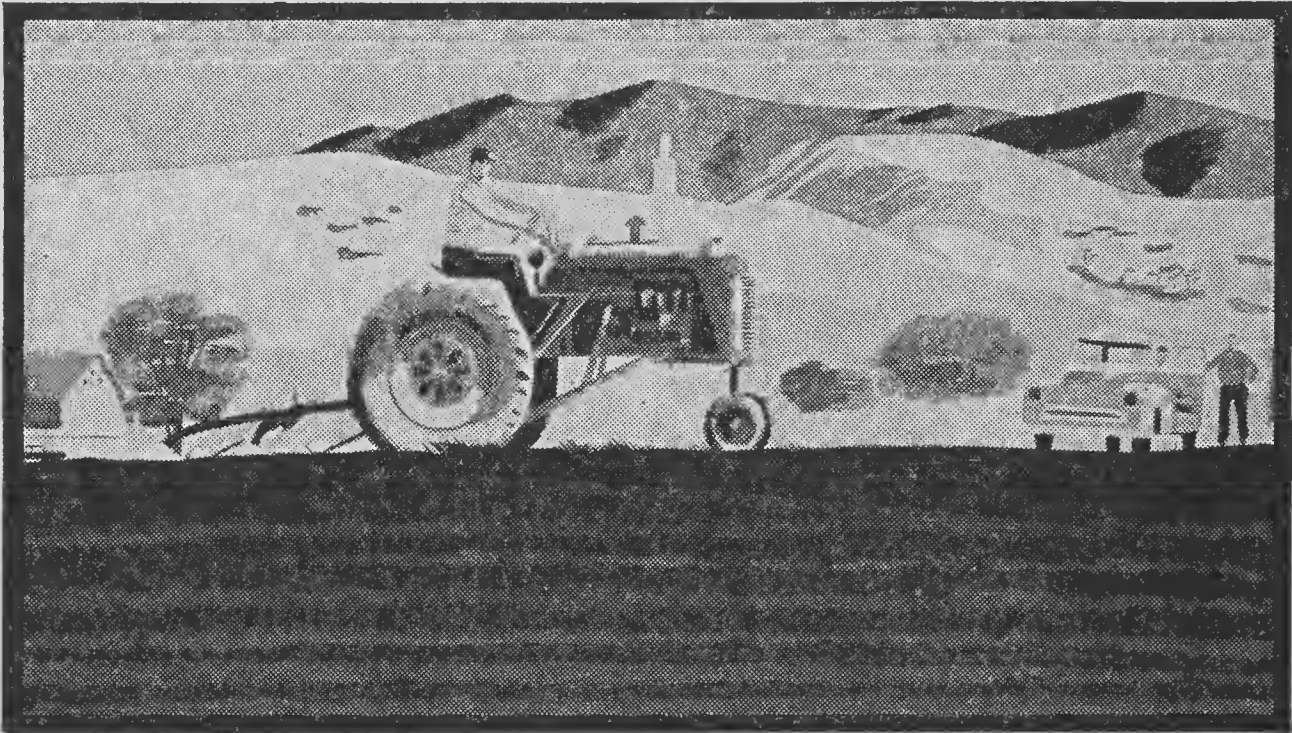
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expect. Active and useful as the next man—

"Oh, don't talk rot. I'm not asking either of you to stay, but I must. Gya can take you home in the car."

"I'm staying," Newt cut in, "but I think it's a crazy idea."

"Naturally, I'm not leaving," Belber said, but Newt sensed he was the unhappiest man in Indo-China.

He heard relief in Neville's tone, however. "We've quite a wait ahead of us. We'd best lie down for a time."

After a period of silence Belber said, "I did hit the brute, didn't I?"

"A mere scratch evidently. That tiger's as good as new."

"I thought a wounded tiger always charged."

Neville looked at him in the dimness. "You learn all the rules of tiger," he said, "then you learn a last one—that a tiger breaks every rule sooner or later." He paused. "I've a double reason for wanting to get this brute. There's talk among the natives that this may be the big brute known as the maneater of Mughra. That's the beggar that has over two hundred killings to his credit, you know. It's not impossible, and the tiger made a killing on the edge of the village a day or two ago—an old woman gathering sticks—"

Newt could feel the impact of that on Belber. "If he is a mankiller," Newt put in, "why is he bothering with your cattle, sir?"

"This Mughra beggar is no lame and toothless specimen. He learned man-killing from his dam, sucked in his craft with his mother's milk, they say. If this is the Mughra killer he's a big oversized brute at the height of his power."

"Good Lord," from Belber.

"Mughra is practically a hundred miles from here," Newt said.

"Yes, but it's the habit of this customer when things get too hot for him, to take a long trek into new territory."

Neville actually slept for a time after that. Belber chafed and chain-smoked the dark hours away. Newt lay and thought, knowing that this hunt marked some sort of crisis for each of them and trying to figure out just why.

They were astir in the first greenish light, eating the cold snack Gya had left for them—weakish fare for such a dawn attack. They found the spot where Belber had creased the tiger's neck or back and there were dried blood stains on the leaves. As they advanced slowly Neville said: "He's still in here, I'm certain of it."

Abruptly he stopped and pointed. In the sandy soil was the pawmark of a very large tiger—six inches across, a perfect print.

THROUGH the center of the opening gully they moved slowly into the broad rock-strewn ravine. Neville walked nonchalantly, moving perfectly upright. Belber a few steps behind, was pale and nervous as a hare. When a small bird burst from a bush at the side he jerked up with an audible gasp. Neville did not even turn his head.

He paused at a bend; Fuller and Belber stopped too. He went on, and suddenly the width of the ravine opened before them. The cliff walls swung in a wide high circle, almost closed at the far end. A glimpse of bushes and brown grass here and there, sand and stones and a small trickle of water in the middle.

Neville whispered over his shoulder: "Fuller, you climb that cliff on the left, if you don't mind. Get up by that rock, sit quiet, and sort of cover us. Belber and I will move slowly in."

Belber started to remonstrate but one cold glance from Neville's blue eyes in his sun-darkened face stilled him.

"You move in the right, close to the rock wall, if you will, Belber. I'll keep to the center."

His voice was calm, steady; not a tinge of the overwrought zeal that had marked the start of the hunt. Newt Fuller began to see behind it all as he climbed among loose rock to the ledge Neville had indicated. From up there he could look down on it all as in an amphitheatre: grass, rocks and trees rimming the place, the tiger lurking somewhere far back where the chattering of monkeys rose. Out in the center, Neville, moving slowly and quietly forward; below, close in, Belber pale and jumpy and on the edge of complete rout. About a minute later, a strident husking growl from ahead, like water sucking down a big drain.

"He's about midway between the two of us, Fuller," Neville spoke quietly without turning. "Watch sharp and fire in two circumstances: one, if he charges either of us directly; two, if he tries to break past down the ravine. But for heavens sake draw it fine."

It was all right to talk out now. The tiger was aware of them and was definitely waiting. Waiting to charge. It was a bad place, and a nasty game, Newt thought.

The monkeys' chatter had stopped now. Neville continued to advance without pause. And the tiger held to his covert. Neville, the mad man, stooped to scoop up a couple of



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stones. He tossed one afar in the brush. It fell with a clatter on rock. He lobbed a second—it slithered among leaves. He stooped for a third missile, not taking his eyes off the thicket ahead. If ever a man courted disaster he was doing it, and now Newt felt he knew why.

Belber had stopped some ways back. He was staring pop-eyed from behind a tree, already quite out of the game and Newt had the sense that Neville realized it.

He threw a third stone and a dull and different thud told he had scored. There was a tearing snarl, and Neville stopped, the rifle at ready in both hands. "Huh, huh, huh, you beggar!" he called sharply, but the tiger remained still, which was bad because Neville where he stood still had twenty clear yards before him.

He yelled again challengingly, and moved forward, and Newt's gun held to the wall of brush before him.

"He'll likely break on your side, Belber," came Neville's voice again without turning. "Watch sharp and I'll make the brute charge."

He climbed a low rise, came out into waist-high grass. He paused, listened; no further growl, no rustle. Nothing. He turned right to more open ground, then stopped stone still with a warning electric tingle that somehow transferred itself to Newt Fuller above.

"To your right, sir!" Newt called sharply, for the tall yellow brown grass there was suddenly no longer grass but Stripes himself, crawling toward Neville subtly as water flows.

It was a bad tiger, Newt knew it now; a very bad tiger, and a monster of his kind. Quite possibly that Mughra devil Neville had spoken of. If Neville backed away, or advanced too abruptly, the tiger would come in at him like a bolt. If he prowled, he was up against a master prowler.

A careful step at a time, five of them, and the grass quivered and parted. Then the tiger broke. It charged silent, out of the thick tangle then away along a rocky ledge that ran above the level of Neville's head. It was a baleful and terrible creature, one of the biggest Newt had ever seen. It galloped along the ledge toward the right where Belber was supposed to have taken his stand. For that reason, Neville held his fire, though his rifle followed the beast. Intervening vines and branches held back Newt's own fire.

As the tiger dropped from the ledge Neville called out something to Belber, but the fellow was nowhere to be seen now. Newt fired as the tiger burst into view below him, but the shot was straight down and only a flesh wound. The tiger husked out a roar and sprang into the shadows of the cliff where Newt could hear it snarling.

Below him Neville came straight in at the brute, a set white fury on his face. Newt called down to him not to be a fool; his only answer was to shake a fist at Newt for silence. Belber's funk, Newt guessed, explained the mania that was on him.

He had moved quite out of sight below and Newt slipped down along his ledge just to be handy, and a lucky thing it was. That slow tortoise advance of Neville's hadn't stopped; this time it was through a thickety tangle that courted disaster. In there

it was a sheer question of who stalks who? Suddenly Newt saw the grass tips swaying nearby. The tiger was crawling toward Neville from a spot utterly unexpected by him.

Newt dropped the last five feet to the ground, calling out a warning and Neville faced the brute in the very instant of its charge. Their two shots cracked together and one of them, Fuller's, got the tiger between the eyes. In mid-leap its head went earthward as if stuck in a hole, the hind quarters looping up and over backward like a brained rabbit. The body whacked the ground six feet from Neville, legs thrashing, but dead.

The sweat of tension standing out on him, Neville nevertheless turned to Newt with a show of anger for jumping the gun. Then they stood together looking the tiger over. He stretched nine feet or more with forelegs thick as a man's thigh. He had lost part of

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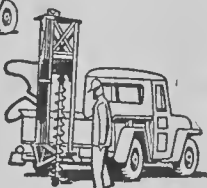
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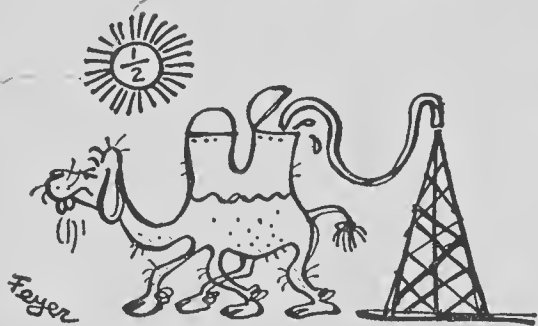
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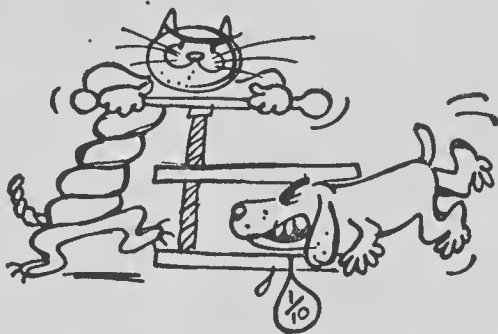
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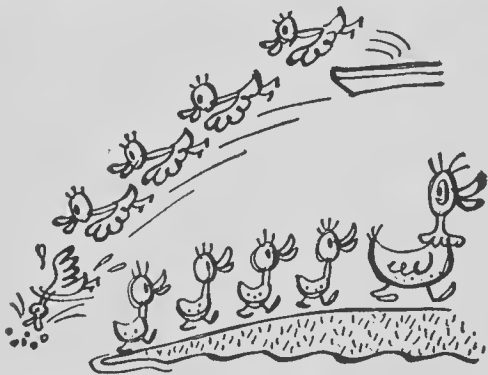
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his tail and what remained was bent and queerly clubbed.

"My word, what a brute! I fancy I'll remember number 66 for a long time. He is that Mughra devil, you know; the clubbed tail proves it . . . Man dear, will you tell me what possessed you, jumping down and drawing the tiger on in thick brush like this?"

"Looked like he had you there, so I moved in," Newt said, without penitence.

"A lucky thing too," Neville said. "Not a point missed, young man! I say, what's become of Belber?"

"Couldn't say, sir," Newt said. In the thick of it back there Belber had quite disappeared, he remembered, turned tail evidently and scuttled out of the picture.

Neville hawked in typical British reluctance to go into explanations. "Looked a bit raw to him, I fancy, but it was a lot more than a bally tiger we were hunting in here today. We were routing the tiger inside, the tiger of fear and doubt that lives in all of us one way or another."

That was the outside of it. Underneath the flow of talk Neville was undoubtedly making up his mind over this and that. Newt would wait the answer. He was, in fact, immensely interested in the old gamester's psychology by now.

Just here Belber came toward them, pulling a relieved and almost complacent smile. Heaven knew where he had been lurking all this time. If the fellow wasn't an out and out coward he was at least stretching the caution game to breaking. Apparently he expected a few bare-faced explanations to carry him through.

"Great work, sir," he explained to Neville. "Splendid shooting. I knew he'd turned your way and I called out, but I couldn't get to you. I'd gotten so far to the side and it was all over so quick. Congratulations, sir!" He ignored Newt in his praise and ran on in a flood of relieved chatter.

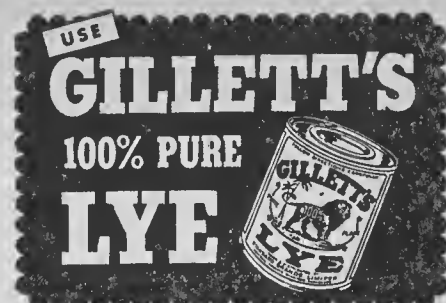
Neville eyed him fixedly for a moment. "The congratulations go to Fuller here; his bullet brought him down," he said. "You called out, you say, but you couldn't get to us. Quite so!" He paused to tamp tobacco into his pipe. "I don't doubt your word for an instant," he resumed in altered tone, "but that's the sort of excuse and caution we can't afford to hear at this time in Indo-Chinese history. Caution has its place, sir, but not in routing a tiger out of the bush—or Chinese Reds out of one's teak or rubber land."

"I—I understand, sir," muttered Belber, all wordiness gone.

They heard little more from him the rest of the trip and it was Newt Fuller who sat by Neville on the front seat, at Neville's request. On the drive back something very definite indeed was said about the matter of manager for Neville plantations.

"After today, Mr. Fuller, it would appear that you have just the kind of nerve I've been looking for. Mm—rather thought so from that first hunt we had together. What I need is a man to take active, let us say, offensive management of my lands, and put the fear of God if necessary into any recalcitrant Chinese that comes troubling about. The pay will be handsome. How does the idea strike you?"

Newt Fuller told him, with highlights, and during the rest of the ride back, Gene Belber in the back seat, listened in silence.



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Lye is the natural enemy of greasy dirt that can gather and cake on and in stoves. To speed cleaning: scrub with a stiff brush and a solution of 2 tablespoons of lye to a gallon of water.

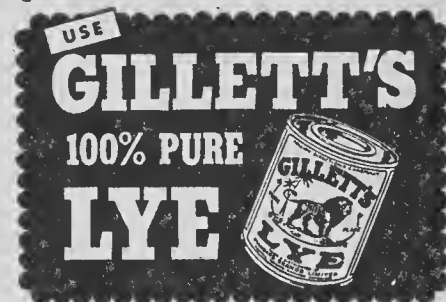
OUTHOUSES —

Sprinkle in half a cup of Gillett's Lye once a week. Helps dissolve contents and remove odors. Scrub premises with solution of 3 tablespoons per pail of water. Keeps out-houses spotless, sanitary, fly-free.

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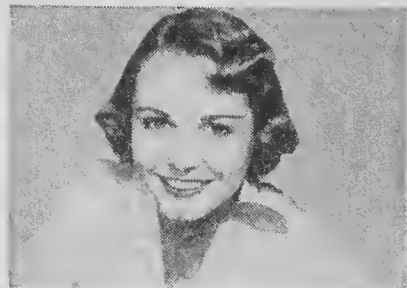
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A Wifely Hint and a Song

by JAMES ALDREDGE

IF a young printer's wife hadn't bothered to answer a casual remark of her husband more than 100 years ago, the chances are that today the English-speaking people would be minus one of their favorite folk songs.

On a hot day in the summer of 1817, 32-year-old Samuel Woodworth walked all the way from his office in Wall Street, New York, to his home in Duane Street. He was dusty and perspiring when he arrived, and to get relief, he pumped himself a glass of water.

"Ah, this is good!" he exclaimed, "but it would be a lot more refreshing to have a drink out of the old oaken bucket that hangs in my father's well."

Lydia, his wife, pricked up her ears.

"Why, Sam," said she, "that would make a good subject for a poem!"

A wife's suggestion at the proper moment may sometimes act as a magic goad. The printer took the hint in this case, and, under the inspiration of the moment, sat down and poured out a vivid memory of his youth in 30 rhymed lines, the first stanza reading as follows:

*How dear to this heart are the scenes of my childhood,
When fond recollection presents them to view
The orchard, the meadow, the deep-tangled wildwood,
And every loved spot which my infancy knew:
The wide-spreading pond, and the mill that stood by it,
The bridge, and the rock where the cataract fell,
The cot of my father, the dairy-house nigh it,
And e'en the rude bucket that hung in the well.*

REFRAIN

*The old oaken bucket, the iron-bound bucket,
The moss-covered bucket that hung in the well.*

The poem first appeared in Woodworth's collected poems, published the following year. But that wasn't enough to give it immortality. The lines were later joined to the tune of "Araby's Daughter," and very shortly the combination took the public by storm.

There is a sure way of finding out how popular this song became. All a person has to do is to go to Scituate in Plymouth County, Massachusetts, the scene of Samuel Woodworth's boyhood, and ask how many tourists turn aside in a single year in order to see the well where the author drank. The number is surprising.

The "cot" of Woodworth's father has been replaced by a white framed farm house, and "the old oaken bucket" has long since crumbled to dust. But the visitor may still see "the wide-spreading pond," and even drink at the well which became so hallowed in the poet's memory.

Samuel Woodworth as a boy did not hang around home long. At the age of 15 he was off to Boston to learn the printing trade. Once he had completed his apprenticeship, he headed for New York, where, in due time, he became an important publisher. With his partner, George P. Morris, he owned *The New York Mirror*, a leading magazine, which brought out the work of Irving, Whittier, Poe, and other well-known writers.

The boy from Scituate made good a solemn promise. Early in life he came a cropper when he tried to make a go of a woman's weekly. When it folded after two months, the young man found himself loaded down with debt. Bankrupt and despairing, he went home to his father. But after that one experience, he vowed he would not return to his birthplace a second time without fame and fortune—a resolve he later achieved.

Besides being an expert type-setter, Woodworth could dash off verses at the drop of a hat. Famous writers praised his work to the sky, and if quantity alone had counted, he would now have a leading place in American literature. Novels and plays and poems flowed from his pen in a steady stream. Few writers of his day were so prolific.

Yet, of all Samuel Woodworth wrote, nothing is remembered today except the lines he turned out, at his wife's suggestion, on that hot day 139 years ago, come this summer!

The Countrywoman

by AMY J. ROE

Reflections on a national meeting of women writers, lively discussion on the power of the spoken versus the written word

WOMEN as reporters, special writers, columnists and editors of special departments have ceased to be a novelty. Their number is steadily increasing both in total and percentage-wise. During the first week of July some 150 members of the Canadian Women's Press Club gathered in Edmonton for a biennial conference—the last such meeting to be held in that city was in 1913. How much has happened, how great the changes in the interval!—in type of communications, press, radio, television—and in Alberta itself!

The C.W.P.C. is a craft organization with strict, well-defined qualifications for membership requiring the production of work of a quality acceptable for publication or broadcast and paid for on a staff, free lance or contract basis. It takes pride in that it is one of the oldest of organizations of writing women, having celebrated its jubilee anniversary in 1954 at the Toronto meeting. Numbered among its 610 members are: reporters, editors of women's departments in daily papers and magazines, managing editors of small weekly newspapers, of national magazines, feature writers, freelancers, columnists, authors, illustrators, radio and television script writers, commentators and playwrights.

As well as fostering good will, counsel and helpfulness among its members, the C.W.P.C. in its declared objectives undertakes to "promote understanding and love of Canada, in publications, books, radio and television programs, plays and films . . . and to promote a higher standard of excellence in all types of writing and illustrating."

It is good that those who endeavor to write or speak to Canadians, should get to know Canada from coast to coast. There is a vast store of fact and story material awaiting observation and telling.

It is good that we have national organizations, which tend to tie closer together those with kindred interests. Attending conventions periodically provides opportunities to meet people from other provinces, whose mode of life, experiences and thought may differ from our own. There is stimulation of thought and new ideas to be gained from such contacts. The special talks, discussions and information provided throws a new light on an old problem and tends to smooth out differences of opinion and prejudices in regard to what can or should be done in a challenging, swiftly moving world of today. Gradually the Canadian viewpoint takes shape and is expressed with confidence in a given sector of our society, be it in the arts, education, welfare, industry or business.

The old and familiar means of conveying news, information, discourse or story from the writer to the eyes of readers are the printed page and pictures. Telegraph, teletape and wireless speeds up the transfer of the written word, by spanning oceans and continents in a matter of minutes. Publishers of newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books have in these modern days strong, keen competition for the interest and attention of the public: radio with the narrator's voice presenting news to the listeners' ears—on-the-spot description of special events, a story or a play against a realistic background of sound; motion pictures and television with a still greater dimension of reality—human figures against a scene, by voice and gesture coloring and emphasizing the messages given.

These media and their influence on the thinking and habits of many people came under review of the C.W.P.C. in the opening craft session, in a panel on "The Spoken versus The Written Word." It was chaired by Mary A. Moore, Hamilton, with Margaret Huzzar, reporter for the Calgary Herald, and Doris McCubbin, managing editor of *Chate-laine*, presenting the case for "the papers." The

latter stressed that in all media, writers are partly entertainers, they must entertain as well as amaze. Magazines and newspapers have changed greatly in style and content. Fiction, article and art are coming closer and closer together. Narrative technique, using the "flash-back" and anecdote to "lighten" a point and then on with the information, is important in presenting facts. Illustration and page-layout, changes of type, "boxes" and arrows lead the reader to important points. Writers should learn to tighten up their writing. Some now use tape recording machines to preserve the natural and distinctive phrasing of the person interviewed. Magazine articles are interpretative; they "tie a story up." Margaret Huzzar pointed out that fully 60 per cent of the people depend on newspapers for the news; newspapers have value to the historian. The freedom of the press is one of the first things to go when a dictator wishes to take over a country.

Joan Baxter, Ottawa radio commentator, and Isobel McDonald, CFRN-TV, argued the power of the spoken word as being more intimate, reaching the listener in her home, stressing the "immediate" happening, the "local" scene, colored by the "personal" angle and voice—and in the case of TV the added dramatic appeal of scene, people moving about and talking. Isobel Dingman, of Western University, London, noted the many changes which had come in all media and the consequent competition for the services of writers.

The province, the city, leaders of press and radio, of business and industry warmly and graciously welcomed the visitors. At a luncheon given by The Edmonton Journal, Mr. Fraser Gerrie, editor-in-chief, as host suggested that Edmonton might have been chosen as its meeting place, perhaps, because of the great women who had made it their home: the late Emily Murphy and Nellie McClung, writers and stateswomen of a high order. Of more recent years writers such as Elsie Park Gowan, Dr. Donald Dickie and Shelia McKay Russell, author of *The Lamp Is Heavy*, had brought honor and renown to their home city.

Agriculture associated with the production of luxury goods and high fashion was illustrated at the dinner given by the provincial government, with Hon. A. Russell Patrick as host and speaker. From pelts produced from mink raised by Canada Mink Breeders' Association some \$200,000 worth of stoles, capes, jackets and coats had been designed by Seymour and shipped from Montreal for a special mink fashion show. Though press women do not themselves wear mink, there is no doubt of their interest in it and those who do wear it as "news" in the fashion world. Seldom outside of centers such as New York, London, Montreal or Paris can such a display be viewed.

The theme of this year's meeting was "Pathfinders." Moving little word portraits of early press-women in Canada were depicted by Miriam Green Ellis, a veteran agricultural reporter. In the same vein, James Bell, manager of Edmonton airport from its beginning, told a little of its story from the early days, when two or three airplanes, salvaged from the first war, made it their base. In those barnstorming days, airplanes were novelties, used chiefly for passenger rides as a feature of country fairs. "Edmonton's airport was built and developed on the courage and danger of the bush pilot," said Mr. Bell. "Their names and exploits are part of the Canadian story. Today we have as many as 900 planes which land and take off in a day. Edmonton airport has become a crossroad of the world, a gateway to the north."

An outstanding talk, that will be long remembered by those who heard it was "My Six Citizens" by Elsie Park Gowan, on the evening following a reception on board H.M.C.S. Nonsuch. The speaker made vivid the story of Edmonton as seen through the eyes of six women, from the 1880's down to the present. That story must wait later treatment.

Travel in the Dark Silence

Deaf since childhood, with failing sight leading to total blindness, Marjorie McGuffin did the housework and brought up her three children. She is now giving comfort to others who share her "dark and silent world"

by ISABEL M. REEKIE

ON a spring morning in 1952, Marjorie McGuffin was finishing an article about Canada's deaf-blind. A frown of concentration creased her forehead for a moment. Somehow she must show the need of these unfortunates, deprived of beauties that thrill the eye and delight the ear. Many of them, she knew, were living lonely, depressed lives. Their plight must be brought to the attention of the reading public so forcibly that understanding, sympathy and aid would flow in, bringing new encouragement, hope, and friendship. Her fingers fairly flew over the typewriter keys as she sought to express the ideas that crowded into her mind.

As she carefully fastened the pages of her article together, Marjorie McGuffin made a momentous decision. She would give up her cherished hobby of writing in which she had made considerable headway, and would dedicate herself to the task of seeking out those so afflicted. She would use all her strength and time in doing what she could do to help them.

Marjorie McGuffin knew the deep agony suffered by the deaf-blind, knew the hard and lonely three-sensed life they lived. She knew about their despondency and grief. She herself had explored for many years their dark and silent world. It was her world too for she was one of the deaf-blind persons, living in Canada. Her eyes severely damaged by measles at three, her sight had gradually failed. She was able to read print with a magnifying glass till she was 20. For seven years now, she had been totally blind. She had been deaf for more than 40 years.

Born at Rainier, Oregon, Marjorie Dick as an infant had moved with her family to British Columbia, settling in North Vancouver. Her childhood was lonely. Not welcomed by other children, she roamed the beaches and woods alone. She had several narrow escapes from drowning, many perilous falls.

When 11 years old, she went 350 miles from home to go to the Oregon School for the Deaf, which she attended for four years. Though near-sighted, she was a veritable bookworm, and became the school's champion storyteller. Failing eyesight made the college education she longed for impossible. Frightened and starved for companionship, her teens were the bitterest years of her life. Unwilling to accept graciously her double handicap, she had refused to learn Braille.

Then happiness came to "Little Spitfire," as she had been nicknamed. When she was 18, a fine young man, a deaf-mute machinist, fell in love with her and tapped out his proposal on her hand. Knowing that her handicaps were not hereditary, Marjorie married Albert McGuffin who had been educated at the School for the Deaf, Winnipeg. They raised three healthy, normal children.

She managed her home, doing all her own housework. Determined to be as independent as possible, she devised many makeshifts to help her accomplish daily household tasks. She had scratches on the bottom of each switch on her electric range. By feeling which way the scratches faced, she could tell how the switches were set. In order to correctly identify oven temperatures, she stuck a piece of adhesive tape under 350 degrees. There was also tape at 70 degrees on the oil burner gauge.

"Ironing was not an easy task," Mrs. McGuffin recalls, "but it got done. My mother helped with the mending. When the children were small, I slept with the youngest at my side. I'd wake myself during the night, to feel him for the vibrations of crying."

HER children sensing their mother's need, while very young, learned manual communication. "When I was too busy to give my hand for the manual alphabet, they wrote on my back. I never permitted myself to be idle, knowing that idleness reaps loneliness, despondency, and self-pity."

Cooking and knitting were her hobbies. For years she knitted many hours daily, for her family, for friends, charity and for C.N.I.B. sales. At one sale she made \$45. But these hobbies did not take the place of normal social life, the friendships for which she longed.

In 1946, then in her early forties, with the children grown-up and away Marjorie McGuffin faced the fact that, with more leisure on her hands, the dark road ahead seemed even more terrifying than ever it had before. She realized with a shock that, completely cut off from reading for more than 20 years, she had sunk into a state of semi-illiteracy. She spoke of this:

"Then, suddenly, as if God had spoken to me, I was seized with a burning desire to know what was in the Bible. I knew little about it—my double handicap had prevented me from reading or hearing the scriptures."



Albert McGuffin, who is deaf and dumb, reads a letter to Marjorie, who is deaf and blind. He communicates the words on her highly sensitive fingers. [Lee Holt photo]

So overwhelming was her desire to read God's Word that she dug up an old Braille primer out of the junkpile where it had lain for 17 years. Finally, after three weeks of effort, during which she often gave up in despair, only to try again, she mastered the difficult code.

For the next two years her time was divided between doing housework and reading the Bible. Yes, it took two years and for her, a beginner at both Braille and the Scriptures to understand the quaint Biblical language. At first it took her 45 minutes to read one page. But she stuck to it and gained reading speed.

She realized now what a mistake she had made, in not learning Braille as soon as she was forced to give up reading. "I could have lightened my load long ago if only I had adjusted myself to blindness and learned Braille." Of Louis Braille, she says, "He gave eyes to the blind by making available to all those who will make the effort to learn the system, the rich and stimulating resources of the fine arts, literature, music, science, and philosophy."

SHE read everything she could find in Braille—magazines, books, old or new. She learned about the outside world from which, for so many years, she had been cut off. Several months passed. Then another great yearning possessed her. She wanted to write. "It sounded fantastic," she said, "even to me. I had had only four years' schooling—there was no school for the blind in western Canada when I was a child."

She wanted to communicate to others her thoughts, her ideals, and the fruits of her imagination, through the written page. No matter how great the odds or how small her chance for success, her will to try was stronger. She taught herself to type and to write with a Braille machine.

Then she took a composition course and two story-writing courses by Braille correspondence.

Mrs. McGuffin pays grateful tribute to the Hadley Correspondence School for the Blind at Winnetka, Illinois, and to the Winnetka Lions Club which awarded her two scholarships for courses from their Home Study department of the University of Chicago. "I owe the major part of my education and whatever success I have achieved as a writer to the generosity of these American groups."

By 1948 Mrs. McGuffin was writing articles and children's stories. By 1952 she had made 11 minor sales, had won three prizes in prose competitions for the blind and contributed to magazines for the blind, deaf, and deaf-blind. She received many letters of appreciation and encouragement.

"I, who had starved for friendship, now had many friends. Only one in similar circumstances, could know what this meant to me." She says of this period in her life, "Now I was provided with new tasks and interests. My dark silence became bearable, for my life had a happy purpose."

She continued to write, receiving letters and answering them. More and more, she became aware, of the sad plight of other fellow-sufferers in Canada. She found, by reading American and British magazines for the deaf-blind, how much more fortunate were deaf-blind in those countries than those in Canada were. In Britain and the United States they had their own special magazines and, becoming acquainted by correspondence, were united in fellowship. They had leagues. They had Braille machines and typewriters. But the deaf-blind in Canada had no outside contacts, no assistance whatever.

It was at this time that Marjorie McGuffin set to work to make new friends. "As I thought of my fellow

citizens groping with their red-shoed white canes, lonely or clinging to disgruntled arms, the fire that had long since been kindled, flared anew. I decided to put together a magazine, especially for them."

It was a courageous undertaking, but Marjorie McGuffin had courage and persistence. On July 6, 1952, the first and only magazine for the deaf-blind in Canada, pass-on and hand-brailled sheets started on a long journey. *Dots and Taps* went to 11 homes, scattered between Vancouver and Halifax. It took three months for the little magazine to cross Canada. The next issue reached a few more readers. Month after month the home-made, string-bound magazine went out, introducing the neglected, almost friendless deaf-blind to one another. Soon letter-pal friendships were building up among them. Soon those who had a Braille slate or a typewriter began to contribute hobby ideas and personal experiences to the magazine.

SIGHTED Braillists in Toronto offered their services; Mrs. McGuffin then sent them typed copies of the magazine to work on. More and more deaf-blind were being reached as time went on. By 1953 there were 50 deaf-blind shut-ins getting *Dots and Taps*. That year Mrs. McGuffin set herself the task of organizing The Canadian League of the Deaf-Blind in her own home.

The League was, and is, a friendly affair. All who are totally or partially handicapped by deafness and blindness, whether they read Braille or not, are eligible to join and are welcomed. There is no age limit, no fee or other obligation. Its main purpose is to provide Braille machines, typewriters, watches, and other needed items. Members work on articles for sale. Anxiously they seek to prove to sighted friends that they can be self-supporting if given a chance to prove their abilities. They seek recognition as mentally normal people, in spite of their double handicap. They want to be talked to by sighted people by means of manual alphabets or block letters printed on the palm.

In the summer of 1953 Mrs. McGuffin attended the Canadian Council of the Blind. Her prepared speech was read by a sighted person. That year *Dots and Taps* became more firmly established. Mrs. McGuffin now prepares it in her own home at 1846 East 50th Avenue, Vancouver, then sends it to Toronto where it is printed in C.N.I.B.'s Braille library. She has arranged it so that Canadian readers send their copies regularly to someone outside of Canada. These second readers pass them on to a third. It goes on and on until the copies are no longer readable. Braille flattens out in time.

The following year, Mrs. McGuffin made a 19-day tour of the prairies and Ontario. Accompanied by her husband, she visited 31 members of the League, stopping in ten cities. The purpose of their trip was to study the home environment of members, so that she would be able to determine which ones most needed Braille machines and typewriters. To some she taught the manual alphabet. Others were shown how to use the machines they had.

The League, started so humbly, is now a properly constituted "Canadian League for the Deaf-Blind." On April 23, 1955, a dinner party was given to local members by C.N.I.B. at its Vancouver headquarters. The occasion marked the League's second birthday.

There are now 126 members of the Deaf-Blind League in Canada. Thirteen Brailers and two typewriters have been provided. Each Christmas the League gives out small cash gifts to poor and lonely members. There are members in Germany, Britain, United States, and Italy.

In order to raise money to carry on, sales are held of leather-work, knitted articles, and other handicraft

sent in by members. Sighted friends also donate money and articles. "It is donations from well-wishers, many of whom are strangers, that make my work possible," said Mrs. McGuffin. "A Braille machine costs \$92 and it takes a long time to gather that amount."

For an essay on "Why I Wish to Visit Italy," a contest sponsored by the Italian Government, Mrs. McGuffin stood fourth among 1,200 contestants. She was presented with a unique "Travelogue in Braille"—two volumes on Rome, this from the Italian vice-consul, Signor Saracento. From the Italian State Tourist Office, Montreal, she received a raised map

of Italy. Having learned enough Italian to be able to correspond well enough to get along, Mrs. McGuffin is now learning French. A deaf-blind French-Canadian in Montreal is instructing her by correspondence, so that she may be able to help the deaf-blind in Quebec.

Although she has accomplished so much in a very short time, she feels that her work is only beginning. "More and more," she says simply, "I have come to realize that my afflictions, instead of being handicaps, are gifts from God, given to me for a purpose which is best known to Him alone. I seek to make the best possible use of such gifts as I may possess." V



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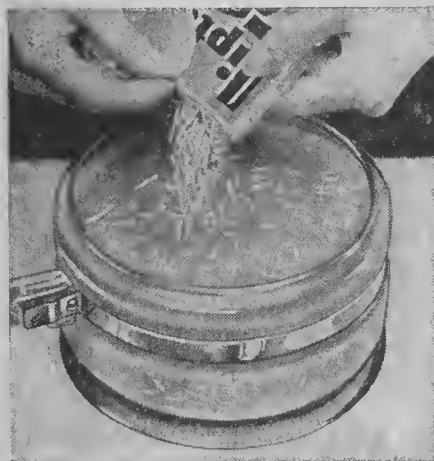
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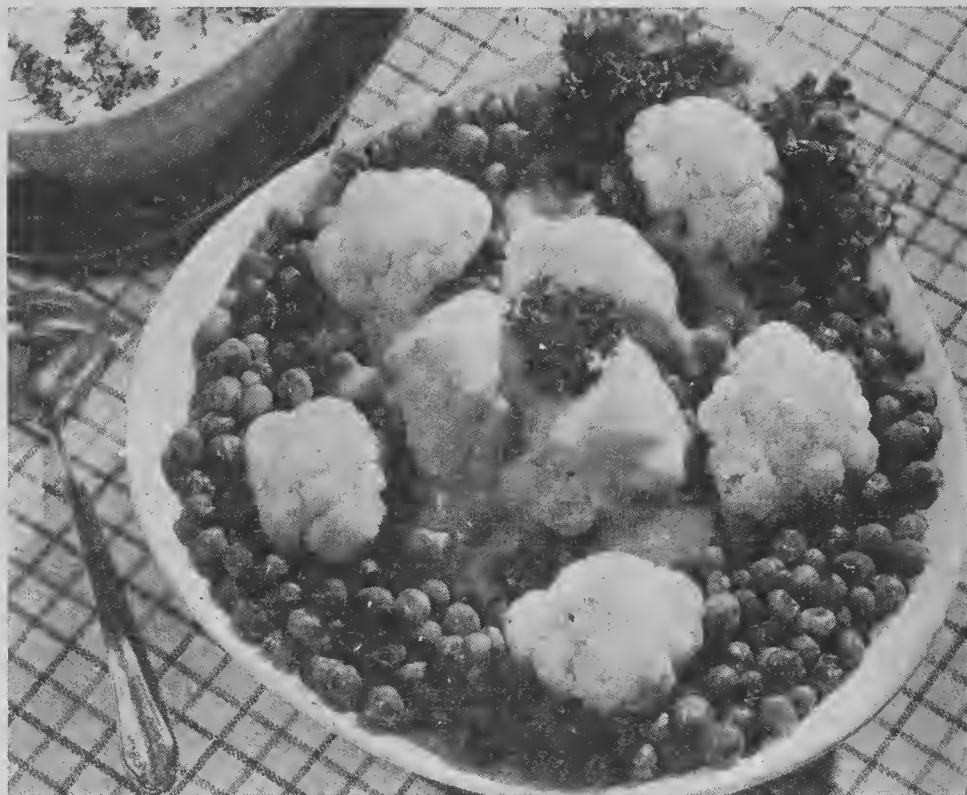
OTHER VARIETIES:

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Vegetable Dinners

Take advantage of abundant summer vegetables available now by serving them often



Serve cauliflower and peas with mustard sauce for a satisfying summer meal.

WHAT is more attractive than a plate of well-cooked and perfectly seasoned vegetables? They are so fresh and plentiful right now that everyone can serve and enjoy at least one vegetable plate dinner each week. Since vegetables alone do not give a completely balanced meal, try to include in the menu a protein food such as cheese sauce, grated cheese, meat, fish or eggs.

It is important that vegetables should be cooked until just tender and the seasonings chosen to accentuate the natural flavor. The method of cooking is most important in order that essential nutrients be saved. Of the common methods used: baking, steaming under pressure and cooking in the skins have been called "conservation" methods because greater food value is retained.

A very attractive vegetable plate can be made from a large floweret of cauliflower completely covered with cheese sauce, a generous portion of green beans, a medium serving of buttered beets and three or four small parsleyed potatoes. Canadian vegetable hash is a general favorite. First there is an onion to assure good flavor, potatoes to give body to the mixture, then celery, carrots and sweet pepper cut so that they can be cooked quickly and yet not so small that they lose their identity in cooking. It is traditional to serve the hash sprinkled with hard-cooked eggs which have been put through a sieve and surrounded by little cheese croutons cut in triangles.

Vegetable Plate Suggestions

Hot potato salad, slices of parsnip seasoned with pinch of nutmeg, buttered green beans surrounding a stuffed tomato.

Spinach ring filled with small buttered potatoes and flanked by whole carrots and yellow beans arranged alternately. Accents of parsley and pimento for contrast and color.

A sweet red pepper stuffed with corn, serving of braised celery, serving of leeks,

English style (boiled leeks with butter) and green beans cut French style.

Five or six brussels sprouts, serving of Harvard beets, little bunch of shallots, sauted mushrooms and creamed potatoes.

Cauliflower and Peas in Mustard Sauce

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 medium head cauliflower | 1 T. flour |
| 2 c. peas | 1 tsp. salt |
| 2 T. butter | $\frac{3}{4}$ c. milk |
| 1 T. prepared mustard | 1 egg, beaten |
| | 2 tsp. lemon juice |

Break cauliflower into flowerets and cook in boiling salted water for five minutes; add peas and cook additional five minutes. To make sauce melt butter in a saucepan, add mustard, flour, salt and stir until smooth. Add milk gradually, stirring until thickened, then add beaten egg; cook one minute. Arrange drained cauliflower and peas in hot serving dish; add lemon juice to sauce and pour over vegetables.

Onions En Casserole

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 3 c. small, white onions | 1 T. butter |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. catsup | $\frac{1}{3}$ c. strained honey |

Parboil peeled onions in boiling, salted water about 5 minutes; drain. Place in 1-qt. casserole. Cover with catsup and honey. Dot with butter; cover and bake in moderate oven (375° F.) until tender, about 45 minutes. Uncover last 15 minutes of baking. Medium onions may also be used. Makes 6 servings.

Parsleyed New Potatoes

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 6 medium new potatoes | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. minced parsley |
| $\frac{1}{4}$ c. melted butter | 1 T. lemon juice |

Cook potatoes in jackets; remove jackets. Combine butter, parsley and lemon juice; add potatoes; toss until coated. Lemon juice may be omitted. Makes 6 servings.

Scalloped Spinach

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 2 c. cooked spinach | $\frac{1}{4}$ c. grated cheddar cheese |
| 2 T. chopped onion | Salt and pepper |
| 2 beaten eggs | $\frac{1}{2}$ c. buttered bread crumbs |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ c. milk | |

Press spinach through coarse sieve and add remaining ingredients, except crumbs. Mix and pour into greased 1-qt. baking dish. Cover spinach mixture with crumbs and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) about 20 minutes. Makes 4 servings. V

Let's Make Pickles

Add zest to meals the year 'round with crisp, tangy homemade pickles

by PHYLLIS A. THOMSON

ONCE again the pungent aroma of vinegar and spices wafts through our homes. For whether you use home grown produce or buy your ingredients—it's pickling time.

The best pickles are made from firm, mature fruits and vegetables that have been picked fresh from the garden. Not longer than 24 hours should elapse from picking to pickling. The ingredients you use will determine the quality of the finished product so it is wise to select fresh, high-quality foods. For example, only fresh pungent spices do a really good job. (Whole spices keep fresh longer than the ground variety and are usually more satisfactory.) Any combination of spices may be used in making pickles but over-seasoning gives a bitter flavor and dark color.

Much of your success will depend on the type of vinegar you use. For best results a high-grade vinegar is essential. Check the acidity on the label—it should be from four per cent to six per cent. As a safeguard use a known, dependable brand. For most pickles a "blended" vinegar is recommended. Blended vinegar is a combination of two kinds of vinegar, usually cider and white and the resulting combination is particularly pleasing for homemade pickles. Most stores sell this special vinegar at pickling time but if it's not available at your grocer's it can easily be made by mixing equal parts of white and cider vinegars. Of course white vinegar is preferred for light colored pickles such as onions and cauliflower.

For pickle-making, pure coarse salt used to be preferred to iodized "table salt." Recently home economists of the Consumer Section of the Department of Agriculture tested and re-tested pickle recipes using both iodized and non-iodized salt. They found that pickles were equally successful using either type.

Homemade pickles, whether sweet, sour or a mixture add much to your family's eating enjoyment.

Cucumber Pickles

Select 50 cucumbers 2½ inches long; wash; cover with hot brine; 1 c. iodized

table salt to 2 quarts water; let stand till cold. Drain. Cover with mixture of 3 quarts cider vinegar, 1 quart water, 4 T. mixed pickling spices, 2 cups sugar. (For sweeter pickles increase sugar to 3 cups.) Heat to a boil; pack cucumbers in hot, sterilized jars. Fill with hot syrup; place alum the size of a pea in each jar; seal.

Crisp Pickle Slices

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| 4 qts. sliced medium cucumbers | ½ c. salt |
| 6 medium white onions, sliced | 5 c. sugar |
| 2 green peppers, chopped | 1½ tsp. tumeric |
| 3 cloves garlic | 1½ tsp. celery seed |
| | 2 T. mustard seed |
| | 3 c. blended vinegar |

Do not pare cucumbers; slice thin. Add onions, peppers and whole garlic cloves. Add salt; cover with cracked ice; mix thoroughly. Let stand 3 hours; drain well. Combine remaining ingredients; pour over cucumber mixture. Heat just to a boil. Seal in hot, sterilized jars. Makes 8 pints.

Mustard Pickles

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 head cauliflower | 24 2-inch cucumbers |
| 1 qt. small green tomatoes | ¾ c. flour |
| 3 green peppers | ½ c. dry mustard |
| 2½ c. green limas | 1 T. tumeric |
| 1 qt. pickling onions | 7 c. blended vinegar |
| 1 c. sugar | 7 c. water |

Break cauliflower in flowerets; combine with tomatoes cut in wedges, peppers cut in strips, limas, onions and cucumbers. Cover the mixture with 1 c. salt and 4 c. water; let stand overnight. Drain; cover with boiling water and let stand 10 minutes. Drain. Combine remaining ingredients; cook until thick. Add vegetables; cook until just tender. Seal in hot, sterilized jars. Makes 8 pints.

Chili Sauce

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 peck (12 to 14 lbs.) tomatoes | ½ T. ground cloves |
| 1 lb. (2 bunches) celery | 2 sticks cinnamon |
| 1 qt. small onions, chopped | 2 lbs. brown sugar |
| 3 green peppers | ¼ c. salt |
| 1 T. dry mustard | 1 qt. blended vinegar |

Scald, peel tomatoes; cook 15 minutes. Drain off half juice. Chop remaining vegetables; add tomatoes; simmer about 1½ hours. Tie spices in cloth bag; add with remaining ingredients to tomato mixture; continue cooking 1½ hours. Remove



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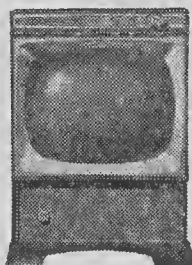
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spices; seal in hot, sterilized jars. Makes 6 pints.

Relish

4 c. ground onion	½ c. salt
1 medium head cabbage (4 c. ground)	6 c. sugar
10 green tomatoes (4 c. ground)	1 T. celery seed
12 green peppers	2 T. mustard seed
6 sweet red peppers	1½ tsp. tumeric
	4 c. blended vinegar
	2 c. water

Grind vegetables, using coarse blade. Sprinkle with ½ c. salt; let stand overnight. Rinse and drain. Combine remain-

ing ingredients; pour over vegetable mixture. Heat to a boil. Simmer 3 minutes. Seal in hot, sterilized jars. Makes 8 pints.

Pickled Beans

4 qts. green or yellow wax beans	1 tsp. salt
6 c. cider vinegar	½ tsp. pepper
1 c. brown sugar	1 tsp. allspice
	1 stick cinnamon
	1 T. whole cloves

Cook beans in boiling, salted water until tender, using 1 tsp. salt to each qt. water. Drain; pack in hot, sterilized jars. Combine remaining ingredients; heat to a boil; pour over beans. Seal in hot, sterilized jars. Makes 8 pints.

Novelty Jewelry from Buttons

by GRACE BARFORD

Do you realize how easy it is to make attractive, expensive-looking novelty jewelry from buttons? Such items as cufflinks, hatpins, earrings and necklaces are easily made, permitting you to have variety of ornaments and the "just right" accessory for a costume. You may wish to make them for your own use, as a surprise gift for a friend, or for a bazaar novelty table.

The buttons available in stores today are so beautiful, that it is difficult to pass them by. Perhaps you have some cherished buttons from a discarded dress but just can not find a use for them. Button jewelry is simple to make and easy on the pocket book. Even if you are not a skilled hobbyist, you will enjoy making these useful and beautiful ornaments. Here are some suggested uses.

Shirtwaists with French cuffs, popular this season demand cufflinks. Elegant ones to match or contrast with a shirtwaist can be made from buttons. You will require two large decorative buttons of a desirable size and two matching or complimenting buttons of a smaller size—small enough to go through the sleeve buttonhole. Or you may prefer to have both buttons the same size.

Attach the buttons with linen thread, sewing together, but leaving a space three-eighths of an inch to form a shaft—unless the buttons have attached shafts. Buttonhole or whip-stitch the length of the thread shaft, or wind thread about it for added strength. Paint with colorless nail polish or household cement to make sure that ends of thread will not come loose.

Hatpins make an ideal gift for mother, aunt or grandmother—or for the younger person who wants a distinctive touch to a small plain hat. Perhaps you could encourage some local girls' group to collect buttons from friends and neighbors. They then could be shown how to make these attractive useful items in one work session—and then they could sell them and so earn talent money.

To make a hatpin, you will need two medium-sized buttons of whatever type desired, some fine wire or linen thread, a tube of household cement and a five-cent hatpin. Wire or sew the buttons to the head of the hatpin, one on each side, so that the buttons are back to back. First put household cement between the buttons, so as to attach the thread and the buttons securely to the pin. Let

stand until the cement is thoroughly dry and firm.

What could please a girl or a woman more than to have earrings to match the buttons on a particular dress—or match a hat ornament? You can easily purchase earring "backs" at stores these days. The other materials you will need are some buttons and a tube of household cement. If the buttons have metal shanks these must be removed before they can be mounted on the backs. The shanks can be sawed off—perhaps your local hardware merchant will oblige or some patient brother, husband or father will come to your aid. Cover the center of earring back and the backs of the buttons with household cement before placing them in position. Press firmly together, wipe off any excess cement and let stand until dry and firm.

A necklace may be made from either matching or an assortment of buttons to give one a feeling that they have a beautiful and costly looking neckpiece. One type of necklace is made by selecting five large decorative buttons—say 1¼ inches in diameter and six matching buttons, somewhat smaller. These can be mounted on a gold or silver chain or a length of black velvet ribbon. If a chain is used, thread the buttons on it, arranging the five larger buttons in the center and place the smaller ones, three on each end. The buttons should be stitched in position, so that they will not slide to the center. The spacing between each should be carefully made.

A similar arrangement can be made by sewing buttons—or pearls, firmly to a narrow black velvet ribbon. The ends of the ribbon can be tied at the back of the neck, thus eliminating the necessity of a clasp or you can fasten on an old clasp of a broken necklace. These are usually used "chocker" fashion and are quite effective on a slim neck.

These novelty jewelry pieces are attractive and pleasing. They may be elaborate or, simple by using buttons set with brilliants or made to resemble semi-precious stones. If you are the tailored type and want simple accessories, use flat leather or patterned plastic buttons for accenting touches to a costume. I promise you that you'll have fun making them and get satisfaction in the variety of novelty jewelry provided as a result of your work.



Mrs. A. T. Barber and part of her mounted collection of interesting buttons.

Buttons for a Hobby

by DOROTHY M. PATTERSON

AN interesting and unusual hobby for these modern days, is button collecting. It has an appeal for elderly people, who have retired from active work yet want some occupation to keep themselves alert and interested in things about them. It has perhaps a particular fascination for women, who remember the days when buttons were quite important items on clothing of all sorts of people.

For many years Mrs. A. T. Barber lived on a farm in Alberta. In 1946 she retired from the farm and has since made her home in Empress. After leading an active life, she found that oftentimes in her new home, time hung heavy on her hands. So she looked about for a quiet occupation and started to collect buttons. This was to be no just ordinary collection, strung on strings or kept in boxes. She enjoyed looking at them and no doubt others would too.

Mrs. Barber now has over 5,000 buttons of every imaginable size, color and shape. She has them mounted on cards, neatly covered with blue or green crepe paper. The buttons are arranged in picturesque groupings, so that each card has a particular pattern, and is different from the other cards. The buttons are stitched firmly in place on the cards. Mrs. Barber's mounted collection makes an attractive and interesting feature at a fair or exhibition. I doubt if there is another quite like it in Canada.

At first she started in a small way. Then her friends became interested and helped in collecting buttons for her. Mrs. Barber says that people who are strangers to her, when hearing about her hobby, send her buttons. She gets them from all over the world. It is interesting to note the variety in her collection.

There are mother-of-pearl buttons of many sizes and shapes, pleasing with their characteristic gleam; "flower" buttons with pearl centers, like jewels, covering one card. Another shows a diamond frame inside a square formed by buttons, red, purple, blue and all the colors of the

rainbow. There is a card decorated with wooden buttons—one of which came from the Tyrol, Austria.

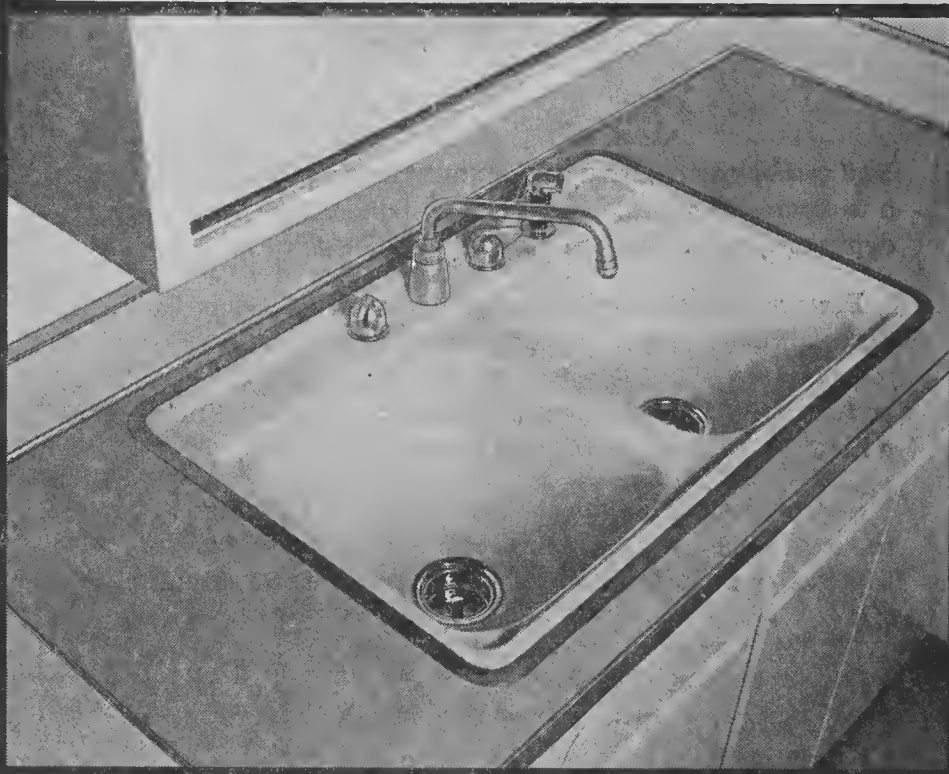
One striking card display is arranged in a "necklace" pattern, all the buttons resembling precious jewel stones of various colors. It is so beautiful and striking that one could fancy it to be a necklace which might have been worn by the late Czarina of Russia. Mrs. Barber copied the pattern from an old portrait. That piece of work must have taken much thought and time.

There's a card with a ship's anchor made completely of gold sailors' buttons; soldiers' buttons of many countries make up another design and there is one card only of Canadian soldiers' buttons. There's a silver horseshoe, with silver sleigh bell buttons and silver harness mountings on each side. One single button which came from the Old Curiosity Shop, London, England, is mounted on a card surrounded with buttons of semi-precious stones such as agate, ocean pearl, zircon, fool's gold, silver, jet, ebony, ivory, crystal, opaline and delph.

Sometimes the design or the arrangement is so attractive that one's eye is distracted from the beauty of the individual button. Hundreds of tiny colored pearl buttons are shown radiating from a center in spoke-wheel fashion. Another design of a little house and a group of tiny figures (these came from Italy) is worked out in cut glass, cut steel, porcelain, cement, lead, copper, buffalo horn, pewter and stone.

Of recent years Mrs. Barber has done special "pieces" such as shown in the illustration; the Crown—copied from a picture; two black-jet early Victorian cards, the larger of which has over 300 buttons on it. She has attempted lodge emblems, copying the Masonic and the C.W.L. Her collection has won fame locally and Mrs. Barber enjoys the interest which other people take in her display. There's no doubting her own joy and satisfaction in her hobby. v

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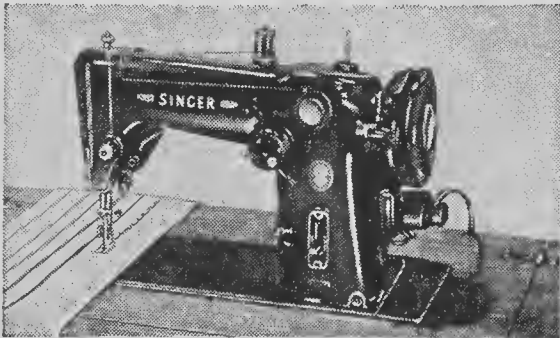
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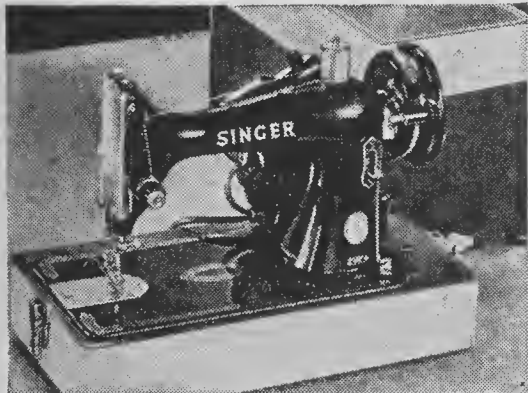


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by ANNA LOREE

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Design No. C-S-508

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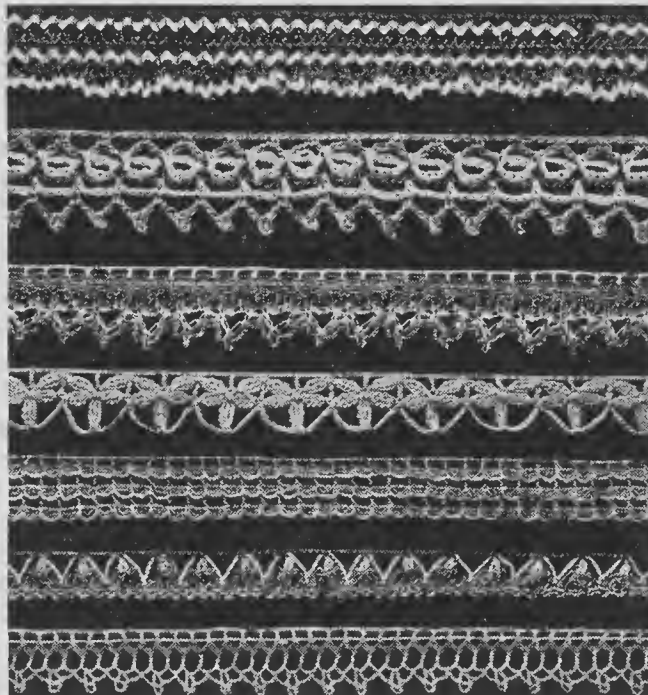
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Address orders to The Country Guide Needlework Department, 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg 2, Manitoba.



Back to School

No. 1492—The favorite choice for classroom or office. Basic form-fitting blouse shows intriguing scarf-tie at neckline, button front, three-quarter length sleeves. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20. Size 16 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1690—This pattern can make three different one-yard skirts. Style illustrated features slim lines, with back pleat for walking ease. Waist sizes 24, $24\frac{1}{2}$, 25, $25\frac{1}{2}$, 26, 27, 28. Size $25\frac{1}{2}$ requires 1 yard 54-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1223—A smart one-piece dress for classroom or trips to town. Features short unmounted sleeves, slash pockets, back panel in skirt with zipper closure for neat fit and kick pleat for walking comfort. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires $3\frac{5}{8}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 1508—A "must" for every school or university wardrobe is classic-style coat. Features straight button front, small collar, mounted sleeves that taper to wrist and large patch pockets. Back shows slight fullness. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 54-inch material. Price 50 cents.

No. 1324—A versatile mix-match suit, perfect for teens. Jacket has small peter pan collar, long set-in sleeves. Slim 2-piece skirt is quickly made. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 12 requires $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 54-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1683—Stylized shirtwaist is perfect for teacher. Dress up for evening with fashion jewelry. Features: mounted long sleeves with cuffs at wrist, front hand-stitched panel, bow-tie at neckline and softly gathered pleats in full skirt. Sizes 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18. Size 14 requires $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1442—Here is the ideal suit for pre-school and school-age boys. Jacket has set-in sleeves with button cuff. Elastic insert in waistband gives snug fit. Trousers have fly front and slash pockets. Hat has earflaps and chin strap fastening for frosty days. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Size 6 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 4100—Ever popular jacket-shirt has set-in sleeves, button front, pockets with flap closing and pointed collar. Edge of collar and pockets may be hand-stitched. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 10 requires $2\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

No. 1698—Make this smart, simple dress for school clothing project. If used for school wear choose a checked or tartan fabric; for dress-up occasions wool jersey, flannel or glazed cotton. Dress features dolman sleeves, tiny collar and full gathered skirt which flares to 135 inches at lower edge. Sizes 10, 12, 14, 16. Size 14 requires $5\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36-inch material. Price 35 cents.

Patterns are printed with instructions in English, French and German.

State size and number for each pattern.

Note price, to be included with order.

Write name and address clearly.

Order Simplicity Patterns from The Country Guide Pattern Service, Winnipeg 2, Man.,

or direct from your local dealer.



The Country Boy and Girl

Julia Jane's Journey

by Mary Grannan

JULIA JANE was a rag doll. Her smile was wide and merry, because she was happy. She belonged to Penny Mulvaney. Of course Mr. Scot claimed part ownership in the pretty rag doll. Mr. Scot and Penny shared everything. Mr. Scot was a little black scottie dog with a waggy tail.

One morning, Penny came running from the kitchen. "I've news," she said to her two friends. "I've wonderful news. Daddy has rented a cottage up north for three whole weeks, and we're all going."

Mr. Scot barked excitedly, but Julia Jane sat silently on the porch and smiled delightedly. Penny looked at her doll. "I'll have to wash all your clothes, Julia Jane," she said, "and I think I'd better make you a sun-bonnet. There's a lake at the cottage, and you'll want to sit on the beach to watch Mr. Scot and me swimming. I don't want you to get sunburned."

Penny's mother called her into the house to help her with the packing. "We must take our own bedding," Mrs. Mulvaney said, "and I can fold the blankets more easily if you hold one end of them." Penny was happy to oblige. "I'm going to send them by express, to Blue Rock," her mother went on. "We don't want to overload the car."

Penny watched with interest, as her mother wrote sturdy tags for the bundles. "Mum," the little girl said, "do you have any tags to spare, because I know that Julia Jane and Mr. Scot would love to wear one? Will you please write their names and addresses on two cards for me?"

Mrs. Mulvaney laughed. "I think I can spare two tags for so worthy a purpose," she said. She wrote "Miss Julia Jane Mulvaney" on one, and "Mr. Scot Mulvaney" on another. Penny tied Julia Jane's to her belt. She fastened Mr. Scot's identification on his collar. They were both very proud.

Penny, Julia Jane and Mr. Scot waited impatiently for the day of departure. The night before they planned to leave, Penny had a serious talk with Julia Jane and Mr. Scot. "I have to go to bed early," she said, "because we've a long drive ahead of us, and Mum says I must rest, Julia Jane, I'm going to dress you tonight, and I'm going to leave you on the back porch on top of the suitcases. You'll be comfortable there, and you'll be ready to pop into the back seat of the car, first thing in the morning. Mr. Scot, I want you to sleep on the back porch and look after Julia Jane." Mr. Scot barked his assent.

Penny went to bed. She had no sooner closed her eyes, than her father had an idea. "Darling," he said to his wife, "what do you say to packing the car now? It would save time in the morning. We could get a real early start and have breakfast on the road."

Mrs. Mulvaney liked the idea. They went to work, Julia Jane was set on a

nearby chair. She tried to wake Mr. Scot to tell him what was happening, but Mr. Scot was in dreamland.

The next morning, before sunup, Penny's mother called her. Mrs. Mulvaney laughed at the little girl's bewilderment, as she helped her dress for the journey. "I'm afraid," she said to Mr. Mulvaney, "that our Penny is not completely awake."

Penny proved her mother's statement, by promptly falling asleep on the chesterfield. "It's all right," said her father. "Let her sleep, I'll carry her to the car." He put the sleeping Penny in the back seat, a pillow under her head. Mr. Scot climbed in beside her and barked noisily.

"Quiet, Mr. Scot," said Mr. Mulvaney. "Quiet. Your little mistress needs her sleep."

Poor Mr. Scot! He was trying desperately to wake Penny, to tell her that Julia Jane was being left behind. He was about to leap from the car, when the door was closed on him. They were on their way. He whined unhappily.

About two hours later, Mr. Mulvaney stopped the car at a roadside restaurant. He woke Penny. "Come on, Chicken," he said. "Time to wake up."

Penny sat up and looked around her. She laughed. "We're on our way, and I've been sleeping. Good morning, Mr. Scot. Good morning, Julia Jane." Her eyes widened. "Where is Julia Jane?" Mr. Mulvaney looked at his wife, and she at him. "Penny," her mother said, "I'm sorry. I guess we've left Julia Jane behind."

"That's all right, Mum," said the little girl, "we can go back for her after we've had our breakfast. She won't mind waiting a little while."

Her father shook his head. "But we can't go back, Penny," he said. "We've travelled over a hundred miles. We can't go back for Julia Jane."

Penny bit her lip. "But we have to, Daddy," she said. "I promised her that she could come. She's wearing her new sunbonnet, too." She frowned at Mr. Scot. "Why didn't you tell me that she was being left behind?"

"Don't blame Mr. Scot, Penny," her mother said. "I think he was trying to tell us. He was about to leap from the car, but we closed the door on him. He did try. But cheer up, Honey. There will be so much to do at the cottage, you'll never miss Julia Jane."

But Mr. Scot knew differently. Mr. Scot made up his mind to get Julia Jane. He'd go home for her, while his family was in the restaurant. But he was foiled again. Mr. Mulvaney rolled the windows up, except for a small opening. Mr. Scot was trapped.

But that night, he slipped out of the cottage, raced across the neighboring field and to the highway. He knew that he had a long road ahead of him, but he set off, undaunted. Penny wanted Julia Jane and Penny was going to have Julia Jane.

A transport truck driver saw the little dog in the glare of his head-

lights. He stopped his truck and called out. "Want a lift, Fellow?" Mr. Scot barked his thanks and climbed in with the friendly driver.

"You going to town?" said the man.

"Wow wow," said Mr. Scot.

"Then you're in luck. I'll take you all the way," laughed the transport trucker.

The sun was coming up when Mr. Scot reached the back porch. Julia Jane sat on the chair, staring ahead of her, unhappily. "It's all right, Julia Jane," said the little dog. "And don't blame Penny. She was asleep, and didn't know you'd been left behind." He picked up the rag doll between his teeth and ran down the street. Mr. Scot had a very good idea. He was going back to the cottage by bus. He went to the bus station. It was all very confusing there. There were many buses, and many people. A little boy tried to take Julia Jane from Mr. Scot, but he fought valiantly, and kept her. He tried to board several buses, but was chased away. Once again, he set out for the highway and on foot. The sun was well up now, and Mr. Scot was hungry. He saw a farm woman feeding chickens. He ran toward her. She laughed when she saw the weary little dog and his precious cargo. She looked at the card dangling from Julia Jane's belt. "Miss Julia Jane Mulvaney, Blue Rock," she read. She looked at Mr. Scot's tag. She laughed again. "Are you and Julia Jane going to Blue Rock, Mr. Scot?" she asked.

"Wow wow," said Mr. Scot.

"My husband is going to the store at the crossroads. He'll take you that far," said the lady.

Mr. Scot and Julia Jane drove to the crossroads. "Cut across the fields, Mr. Scot," advised the farmer as he let him out. "There's a curve in the road and you can save considerable distance, by a shortcut."

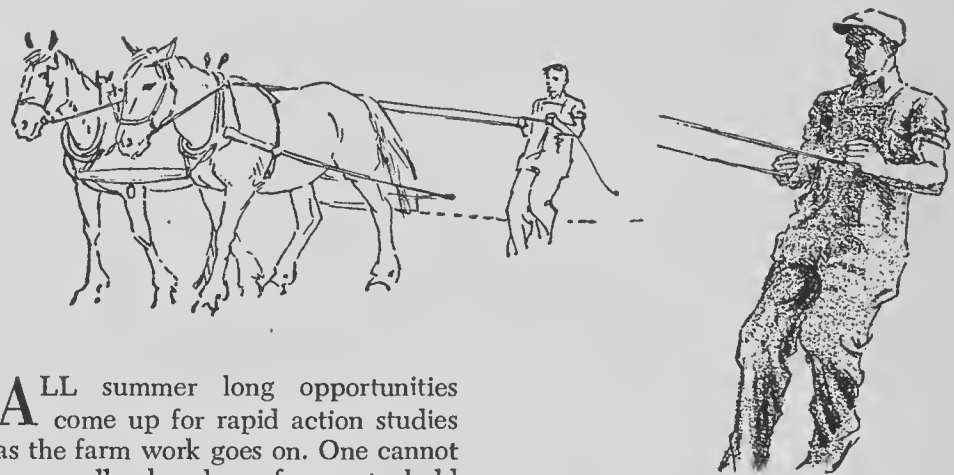
Julia Jane stood up to the ordeal remarkably well. Her face was dragging in the tall grasses and brush as Mr. Scot ran across the fields and under fences. But when Mr. Scot found it necessary to swim the creek that blocked his way, she was not too happy. She was drenched, but the warm sun soon dried her out again and she was none the worse for wear. Back on the highway, Mr. Scot suddenly dropped Julia Jane. He saw a friend at a roadside fruit stand. It was the transport driver of the night. He barked loudly. The driver saw him and whistled. Mr. Scot picked up Julia Jane and ran forward. The man looked down on Julia Jane. "Did you go home for that doll?" he asked.

Mr. Scot nodded his head. The driver looked at the card dangling from Julia Jane's belt. He laughed. "Miss Julia Jane Mulvaney, Blue Rock, eh? Come on Mr. Scot and Julia Jane. I'm going to Blue Rock." At noon, a weary but jubilant Mr. Scot reached the cottage. Penny cried out in delight. "Mum, Mum, look. Mr. Scot has Julia Jane with him."

"How on earth did he get that doll?" said Mrs. Mulvaney. Only Mr. Scot knew, and Mr. Scot didn't tell.

Sketch Pad Out-of-Doors

No. 54 in Series—by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



ALL summer long opportunities come up for rapid action studies as the farm work goes on. One cannot very well ask a busy farmer to hold up work while one makes a sketch, and so studies must be made "on the run," so to speak.

Before you begin a sketch of any complicated activity, watch for awhile without drawing. You will usually find that the same motions are repeated every so often. If this is the case, put down a few lines roughly indicating the action.

Suppose a team of horses is being used to shift logs, as in the sketch. You would first lightly sketch in the shapes of the two horses together. When they came around again you might study their action again and get the teamster placed. Now the hang and fitting of the harness, the

angle and pull of the reins, and so on. Sketches like this, made in a hurry and on the spot, are very seldom accurate as to proportions, but they nearly always have action and a certain feeling of life that more elaborate studies done at leisure often lack.

Keep these action studies as simple in outline as possible. If you want to make a more elaborate study of some one part, do it at one side, as in the detail study of the teamster at right. In fact, after you have made a sketch of some phase of work that might make the theme for a picture, it is good to make as many separate studies of details as possible—you will still wish you had made more when you come to paint your picture.

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Getting to Grips With Weed Problems

A VIGOROUS campaign against weeds is under way in the Moose Jaw district of Saskatchewan. At a recent meeting of the District 8 Weed Control Committee, under the chairmanship of Gordon van Moorlehen, materials for an educational program were shown by Wes Mitchell, who has been appointed to supervise this work.

Mitchell has assembled a portable display outfit for showing at farmers' meetings, 4-H achievement days, council meetings, and on similar occasions. The display includes a map of the district to indicate what is being done, and there are booklets on weed control for distribution. Large cards show the troublesome weeds, such as leafy spurge, field bindweed, Russian knapweed, hoary cress and toadflax, and another section deals with herbicides. Framed specimens of weeds are used to help farmers to identify them.

In addition to this, records are being kept for each municipality, showing which weeds are treated, what treatments have been given, and what recommendations are made over a period of ten years. Soil sterilants are being tested where weeds are persistent, and in some cases the provincial Department of Agriculture is supplying grass seed for reseeding these areas.

The committee is also organizing a pressed weed competition for schools and 4-H clubs, with prizes for each municipality. This ties in with a competition held throughout Saskatchewan.

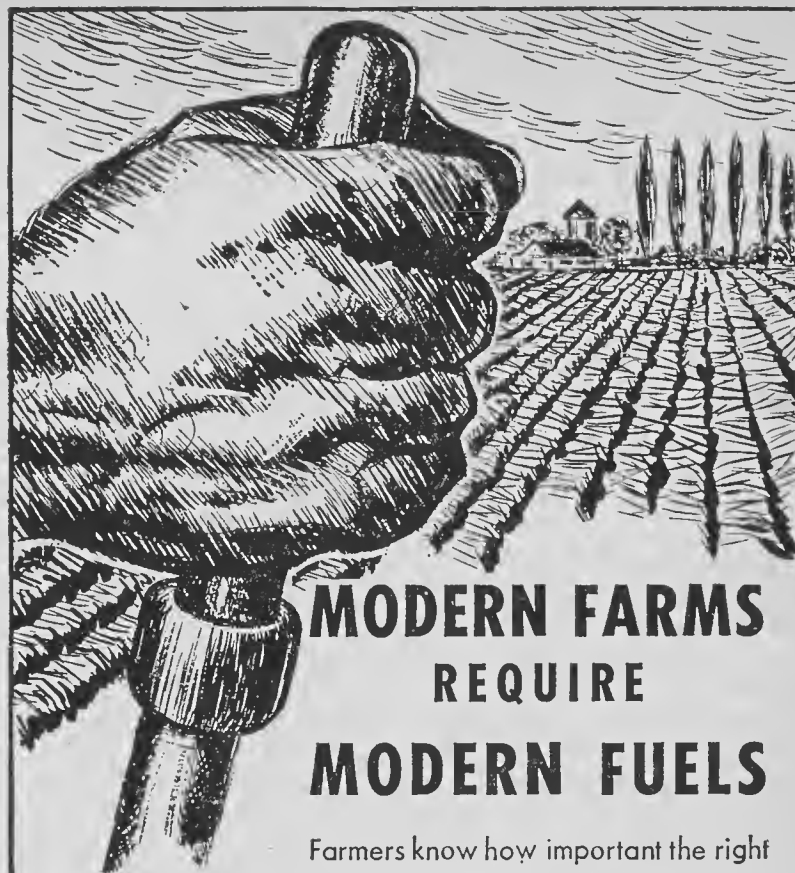
Reporting on inspections, members of the committee said there was evidence that some farmers were not spraying patches of weeds thoroughly, with the result that there was a good kill in the center of a patch, but not around the edges. In the case of resistant perennials like leafy spurge, soil sterilants have been necessary. It was suggested that some patches were being cultivated too soon after the sterilants were applied.

Jack Bradeik, agricultural representative at Moose Jaw, has the support of an enthusiastic committee to handle this tough job of weed eradication, and although results are necessarily slow in coming, they are out to beat this costly and wasteful business of growing weeds on productive land.

Katahdin Superior to Ontario

POTATOES of the variety, Ontario, are spoiling the market for Ontario's potatoes every day they go into people's homes, says C. C. Filman, Department of Horticulture, Ontario Agricultural College. Admitting that the right variety has still not been found to satisfy either growers on the muck soils of the province, or the consumers, Mr. Filman says that the Ontario is an especially poor cooking potato.

Asked what variety he would call the best one for growing in the Holland Marsh, where much of his research work is done, he chose the Katahdin.



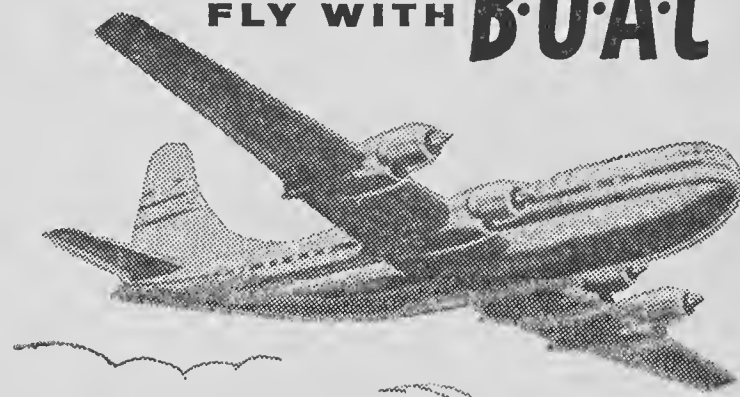
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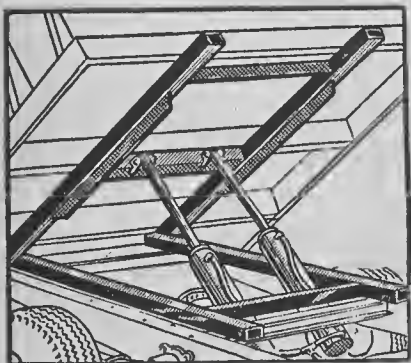
The United Nations estimates that 150 million families in underdeveloped areas lack adequate housing.

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The Colombian government has ordered 3,200 of them to help relieve the shortage of rural housing in that South American country. So it's not surprising, with aluminum travelling so far and doing so much, that Alcan is again increasing its smelting capacity in both Quebec and British Columbia.

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Apple Co-op In Quebec

Continued from page 11

poured the foundation and framed the building, he called for money to help pay his men. The co-op faced the dilemma that the government grants were assured, but the cash wasn't at hand. The bank refused to give them further loans until they had more visible assets. Finally, with the contractor on their backs, the board made a last desperate maneuver.

"We used a little bluff," admits Beaudin now with a broad grin, "and it worked. The bank's head office advanced us more money." The building was completed September 22 and the apples began to stream into the cold storage.

The first year saw it off to a spectacular start, when prices were good enough to return growers \$3.12 per bushel. From 30,000 boxes the first year, volume approached capacity, with 145,000 boxes from the 1955 crop. Membership has increased to 64, and the cold storage and warehouse building could well be called the most important one in the neighborhood.

Set on a gently sloping sidehill, and nestled in among the apple trees, it stretches to a full length of 255 feet. It is 145 feet wide, while the cold storage room, running its entire length, is 110 feet wide, 21 feet high, and has space for 175,000 boxes of apples. The grading room, engine room and offices take up the remaining space.

ALREADY, however, another major project confronts this group of growers. Last year, they lost about 60,000 boxes of low-grade apples, because they lacked processing facilities. Looking to the future, Beaudin predicts that increased apple production will mean that more and more will be kept off the fresh fruit market to keep quality high. So the co-op is already considering plans for its own plant to turn apples into cider, juice, jelly, or some other product that can be sold for cash. Here, Quebec has an ace up its sleeve. French Canadian growers have not neglected their traditional skill in fermenting fruit juices.

Beaudin claims that since 75 per cent of the Franklin area crop is McIntosh, while the remainder consists of popular varieties like Cortland, Lawfam, Northern Sky and Delicious, the co-op is in a favorable sales position, so that he needn't resort to high-pressure sales tactics.

Alberta Holds Sheep-Shearing Schools

Owners of small farm flocks are told about handling wool and other aspects of flock management

FOR the past four years, the Alberta Department of Agriculture has conducted sheep-shearing schools at various points in the province to acquaint sheepmen with the fundamentals of good flock management. The program is designed to aid owners of small farm flocks who haven't enough animals to warrant hiring a professional shearer each year. Apart from sheep shearing, in-

He refuses to try and sell over the market price, insisting that if he can give better apples than his competitors, at the same price, he is going to be assured of a good demand in future years. He also believes that a group like his own must sell apples continuously, no matter what the price. For instance, in the fall of the first year, he sold some early apples at \$1.25. The market soon bounced up to well over \$3.00. Co-op members pooled prices, and all shared in the high prices, but he knows at least one grower, not a member, who sold his entire crop at the early low price.

Quality is the co-op keynote; and since the cold storage is right among the orchards, much of the fruit can be under refrigeration within an hour of being picked. The boxes in the cooler are stacked to the ceiling like ammunition in a huge arsenal during the busy fall picking season. During the winter the storage is gradually emptied, the apples are sorted, graded and packed, and will be on their journey immediately, maybe across a continent, or an ocean. "Rednow" apples, for the co-op now uses the Beaudin name, are making their name on the market.

When growers deliver apples to the warehouse in the fall they are stacked together, and identified. The selling method gives growers the safety of pooled prices. Nevertheless, because the grower is credited with the actual variety and grade he delivers, he faces the stern necessity of producing good apples, if he is to get good prices.

Usually, growers get a small advance when they deliver their crops, and perhaps a further interim payment during the year, before the final settlement. The total cost of storing, grading and selling the apples varies, of course, but it came to about 79 cents per box one year.

THE co-op has taken over other jobs for its members, too. It buys trees for them as well as chemicals, sprayers, pruning shears, fertilizers, and other supplies. Later, it returns half the profit from this phase of the business, in the form of patronage dividends. It helps the growers with the burden of financing the crop, too, for through it, they can borrow money as a group.

No pie-in-the-sky man, Beaudin has told growers that if, over any ten-year period, they average returns of \$1.00 or \$1.25 per bushel on all their No. 1 apples, they will be doing well. In fact, that will be much better than they have done in the past.

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In accordance with the Income Tax Act, this will advise our customers (including both members and non-members) as referred to in the said Act, that in accordance with the terms and conditions, and within the times and limitations contained in the said Act, it is our intention to pay a dividend in proportion to the 1956-57 patronage out of the revenue of the 1956-57 taxation year, or out of such other funds as may be permitted by the said Act; and we hereby hold forth the prospect of the payment of a patronage dividend to you accordingly.

The foregoing notice applies to grain delivered to this Company between August 1, 1956 and July 31, 1957.

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.
Winnipeg, Man.

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Dr. Bell's

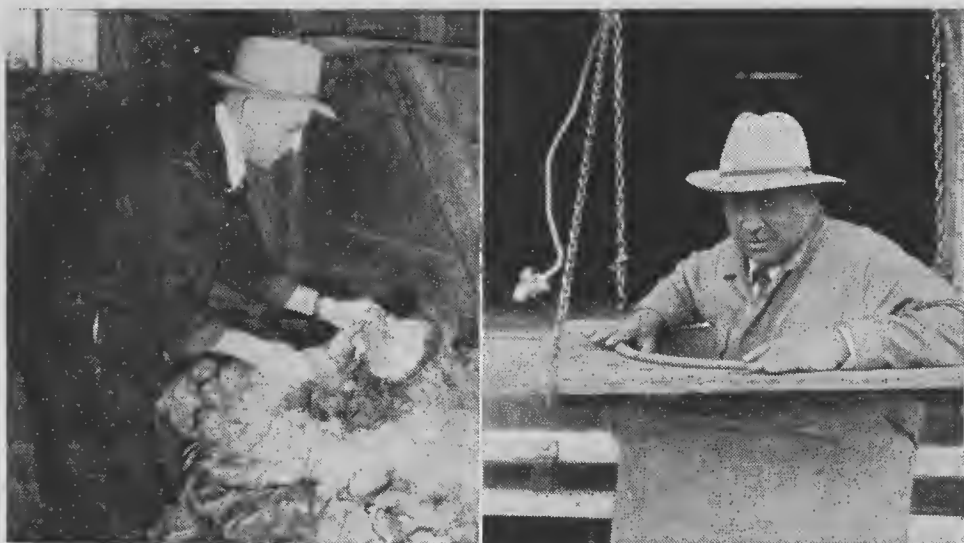
THE **CATTLEMAN'S** STANDBY

FOR SHOCK, EXPOSURE OR SUDDEN ILLNESS

Notice of Dividend No. 46 United Grain Growers Limited Class "A" Shares

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has declared a dividend at the rate of 5% on the paid-up par value of Class "A" (Preferred) Shares (par value \$20.00 each). This dividend will be paid on or about September 1, 1956, to holders of such shares of record at the close of business on Saturday, July 28, 1956.

By Order of the Board.
D. G. MILLER,
Secretary.
July 16, 1956.
Winnipeg, Manitoba.



Robert Shopland (l.), Alberta Sheepbreeders' Co-op, shows wool preparation. Alex Charnetski (r.), supervisor of the schools, uses packing ring.

men, federal and provincial livestock fieldmen.

The Country Guide attended a school at the farm of Don Larenson of Elk Point, in northeastern Alberta. A typical mixed farming operation of this area, the Larenson farm has cattle, pigs, and a sheep flock of about 29 ewes. Like that of most of the farms which played host to sheep-shearing schools, the Larenson sheep enterprise was large enough to be of economical importance to the farm, but not large enough to warrant the time and expense entailed by a full-scale sheep operation.

Classes commenced at 9:30 a.m., with demonstrations in the use of the electric shearer, followed by a hand-shearing exhibition by veteran sheepman, Harry Sams of Rochester, Alberta. Visitors were invited to try their hand at both methods, and the resulting fleeces were used by Robert Shopland of the Alberta Provincial Sheepbreeders' Co-operative Association Ltd., to give instruction in wool preparation.

Another demonstration entailed the use of a circular packing ring or stand for the proper filling of wool sacks. Packed correctly, a sack will hold about 30 seven-pound fleeces, or about 210 pounds of farm flock wool (range fleeces are heavier, averaging about ten pounds), but the Co-operative has often received sacks containing as little as 80 pounds because of improper packing.

After sandwiches and coffee served by Don and Martha Larenson in the living room of their home, the 30 to 35 "students" received a few pointers on flock management from Mr. Charnetski.

"Building up a flock of sheep is like building a house," he explained, "you've got to have good material—in other words, good quality stock. Then you must use the material properly—that is, you must feed and exercise your ewes so they'll be in top shape to produce good lambs. That's what we call feeding your lambs before they are born.

"Ewes should have a minimum of 10 per cent protein in their feed to build good muscle tissue and blood; 12 per cent would be better. Another important thing is to make sure the feed contains the required minerals for proper bone formation. Find out what your feed is lacking and make it up by supplements.

"Wintering herds of sheep get enough calcium out of grass, but this must be balanced by the right quantity of phosphorus. The easiest way

to supply this is to feed a 50-50 mixture of bone meal and blue salt (containing cobalt and iodine)."

Livestock Commissioner W. H. T. Mead outlined his views on the future of the livestock industry, and gave those present some tips on treating the farm flock for ticks and other parasites. "A dipping bath is best, if you have one," he said, "but, if not, a spray will do the job satisfactorily. A weed sprayer with a low-high pressure (about 100 pounds to the square inch) is best for this; failing that, the small operator can get by with using an ordinary garden sprinkler."

V



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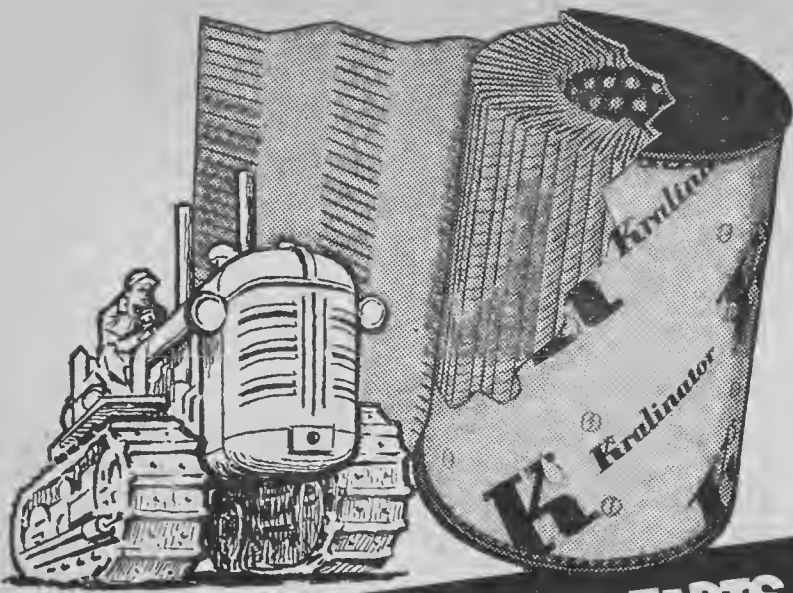
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would like to hear from all present shareholders of the Company who purchased their shares in Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited in 1906. Such shareholders are asked to write

D. G. MILLER
Secretary
United Grain Growers Limited
Hamilton Building, Winnipeg.

Cattle by Carload

Continued from page 9

per calf, making the cost about one-third of a cent per pound.

Encouraged by low costs and high returns in the sale ring, membership in the Association has jumped from the original 75 to 200 cattlemen. It is estimated that over 90 per cent of the cattle in the district now go through the Walsh sale ring, most of them being bought for feedlots in Ontario, southern Alberta and the United States. The producers, with the stimulus to improve their herds up to the quality of the best in the sale, have responded by bringing out better livestock each year. As a result, the district now has the enviable reputation of a source of top quality feeder cattle, and buyers from Ontario are returning year after year for more.

Buyers are bidding well enough to give the producers prices that are at least as high as they would get in Calgary. In addition, they are able to save an extra one cent a pound, which it would cost them to ship their cattle to the central market and pay the selling expenses there.

All contributors, whether they are members or not, are entitled to take their cattle home again, if sale and market conditions are not to their liking. They can also make one bid on

their own cattle, if they feel that they are being sold too cheaply.

One of the problems facing the Association is common to a great many sales. That is, cattle tend to arrive late on the day before the sale, causing congestion which could be avoided if more came in the morning. The reason for this is fear of shrinkage, through keeping cattle in the pens from the morning before the sale until the afternoon of the following day, when the sale begins. To overcome this, the Association has published shrinkage figures to show that there is no difference between morning and afternoon arrivals. The average shrinkage is about 4.6 per cent. Two other important facts are that cattle eating more in the pens shrink less, and trailed cattle generally shrink less than trucked cattle. Factors such as these are mainly responsible for differences in shrinkage, rather than the time of arrival at the Walsh pens.

What conclusions can be drawn from these eight years of cattle marketing? The first, and obvious one, is that if a market is set up at the right place, and provides the right facilities, it will bring in the buyers and sellers. Second, and probably more important, is the fact that once cattle producers in the Walsh district saw the need for co-operation, they forgot old differences, and quickly demonstrated how successful such action can be. ✓

Bob Shannon — Master Farmer



Robert Shannon.

1905. As a confirmed wheat farmer, he showed great aptitude for analyzing and paring down the cost of producing a bushel of grain, the practical result of which was his ability to successfully weather hard times, when wheat prices fell to rock bottom.

He knew how to meet practically every mechanical problem in his farm workshop, and kept machines running efficiently long after others might have discarded them. It was a cardinal principle with him to be ready for every job.

His wonderful capacity for friendship and desire to work for the community led to his service on the board of the Saskatoon Exhibition for 33 years, becoming president in 1930 and 1931. His many community activities included membership in the local Board of Trade, the Saskatoon Club, the Rotary Club of Saskatoon, the Masonic Order and the Shrine.

There was always a warm welcome at the Shannon farm. Wheat farmer though he was, Bob found time to plant and maintain a splendid shelterbelt and garden. Summer Sunday afternoons would find many friends and neighbors joining in a community picnic on these delightful grounds. The seasons placed no limitation on the hospitality of the Shannon home, where Mrs. Shannon was always a charming and attentive hostess. One of the many visitors said that he left the farm with the feeling that Canada was in good hands with men like Bob Shannon taking part in its councils. ✓

BOB SHANNON, who died recently in Saskatoon at the age of 81, was a man with wide interests and a host of friends. For his contribution to the history and progress of farming in western Canada, this genial Master Farmer will long be remembered.

He became a director of United Grain Growers Limited in 1917, when the Company was formed as a result of the amalgamation of the Grain Growers' Grain Company and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Company. Throughout his service on the board, from then until 1952, he made a valuable contribution as a practical and successful grain grower.

Born on a dairy farm at Kingston, Ontario, Bob Shannon came west in 1901, homesteading in the Grandora district of Saskatchewan in

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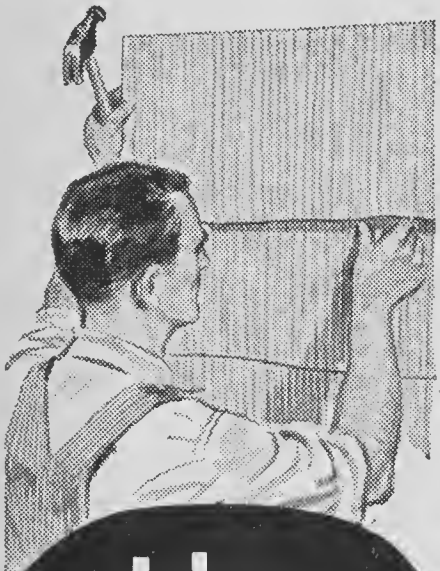
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New Program For N.S. Farmers

Provincial government has a bold scheme to overcome their problem of underproduction

ONE provincial government in Canada has looked deep into the whirlpool of farm problems and come up with a plan of action that it believes could double the farmers' income in ten years.

The steps planned are big. In some cases, they represent a break from the traditional role of government farm assistance. Not even the skeptics can deny that they represent a bold and daring approach, which, if supported by farmers, could make the next decade the most eventful and rewarding that the farmers of the province have yet seen.

The province is Nova Scotia; its problem—almost unique in Canada—underproduction.

Originally, the Nova Scotia farms were set up as tiny subsistence units. In times when wants were few, these tiny holdings were adequate, but living standards now call for motor cars and tractors, electric refrigerators and stoves. Small farms don't yield that kind of money, and many farmers have fallen behind.

Now the government has come up with a program of restoration.

The farm groups themselves have long been agitating and working for an abattoir in the province, which is presently without one. Now they have plans on the way to build their own—a co-operative plant—at Halifax. But the province, despite conditions that are ideal for grass-growing, is short of meat. To make the abattoir a success, farmers will have to produce more livestock.

The Hon. Colin Chisholm, minister of agriculture, says that Nova Scotia should produce another 50,000 head of beef cattle and 60,000 hogs annually.

So the two-pronged attack of the Department of Agriculture is, first, to intensify its work in farm management, to help boost economical production, and second, to throw its full weight behind the abattoir project, thus encouraging farmers to produce more livestock, and have it processed nearby.

A big grievance of producers has been that although meat must be hauled from Montreal and other points to meet the Maritime needs, prices of live animals for slaughter are, in many instances, lower than

those in Montreal. Farm leaders insist that if they controlled a sizable proportion of the market animals, they could improve this situation.

Community pastures, now being set up for the first time in the province, form an important part of the livestock program. For instance, the Minudie pasture includes 1,000 acres of rich dikeland which has been fenced, and will carry 400 cattle this summer, and more in future years.

This pasture is in Cumberland county which has many more thousands of such acres. The area once made farmers wealthy. It yielded tons of lush hay which was cut and sold to outside markets, such as Boston. When the heyday of the horse was over, the market collapsed. Hay growers didn't turn to cattle to market their hay, but waited for history to turn back. It didn't, and in a few years, many of the dikes collapsed and the marshland went back to the sea.

Now the Maritime Marshland Reclamation Project is bringing that rich land back into productivity, and with the aid of such pastures as that at Minudie, the government believes that it can find the grass to pasture 10,000 cattle each summer. This will mean that a farmer with 100 acres of land will be able to turn his herd out on the government-managed pasture in summer, and grow winter feed on his entire farm at home. It would give him the equivalent of another farm, and should permit him to double his herd to 90 or 100 head.

Mr. Chisholm says that, already, another pasture is planned for sheep. He also promises that other areas in the province can have such pastures, if they want them, and if it is humanly possible to provide them.

Deputy Minister Waldo Walsh is calling on farmers who now raise one or two litters of pigs a year, to swing over to a more intensive swine program. "One hundred to 300 pigs would be more like it," he believes. About 23,000 farmers in Nova Scotia have not had a farm program in the past, he says, and have not kept abreast of the times. The government's extension policy now is farm management in its entirety. The old piecemeal approach has been abandoned. In fact, he says, "We are stepping into a new era of farming, in Nova Scotia." V

Farm Comment



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Science And the Farm

Items of interest about many things and from many places

Fourteen men voluntarily ate DDT for a full year to test its safety. Some of them ate, daily, 200 times the amount an average person would eat in the form of residue left on fruits and vegetables sprayed with DDT. The test was made by the U.S. Public Health Service, and during the entire tests, none of the volunteers showed any signs of illness not traceable to factors unrelated to the DDT. Scientists have known for years that DDT is stored in the body fat, but after one year the maximum intake is apparently achieved, which the scientists say still leaves a large safety factor as DDT now occurs in the general diet. ✓

Grapes developed to two or three times their normal size, may soon be possible commercially. They have already been produced on a laboratory scale, by the use of the chemical colchicine. This chemical doubles the normal number of the chromosomes in the plant. The Loretto grape is disease-resistant, but quite small. It grows in the Southern States, where disease normally eliminates the ordinary, bunch-type grape in about three years. ✓

Fence posts tend to rot, but they needn't do so according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A method of protecting posts against termites, as well as decay, has been evolved, which means soaking the fence posts in two solutions. One is a solution of copper sulphate, and the other, of sodium chromate. The soaking should continue for two days, using 18 pounds of copper sulphate crystals dissolved in 24 gallons of water, followed by one-day soaking in 18 pounds of powdered sodium chromate dissolved in 26 gallons of water. The chemicals in the wood combine to form copper chromate, which is deadly to fungi and insects, and almost insoluble in water. It stays in the wood even though the posts are in damp soil. Both chemicals are poisonous and will cause irritation to unprotected skin. ✓

The cockroach was equipped with a built-in spray gun to repel its insect enemies for a long time before man recognized that the need existed for insect repellents. The chemical used by a southern cockroach has been recognized as 2-Hexenal, which is the same chemical compound that provides tea with much of its aroma and also contributes to the aroma of whale oil, Java citronella, and lavender oil. The southern cockroach *eurycotis floridana* can either spray its yellow colored insecticide, or shoot it at its enemies in drops that will travel several inches. ✓

Weather forecasters may soon be able to predict drought conditions at least two months in advance, according to meteorologists of the U.S. Weather Bureau. They report having studied typical weather maps averaged over monthly periods, and finding that lengthy dry and wet periods show characteristic patterns that differ markedly from each other. ✓

Nature has provided plants and animals with their own clocks. Not a great deal is known about the nature of the clocks provided to animals, but plants contain light-sensitive pigments in their leaves and these tell them when to send out their first flowers, when to get ready for winter, and also tell their seeds when to sprout. ✓

Nematodes are normally very destructive parasites. One helpful species has been found, however, which harms neither plants or animals. It is hardy, and can survive most insecticides and fungicides. In addition, it carries bacteria that quickly kill insects, and it then feeds on the decomposed bodies of the insect killers. Already this nematode has proved deadly to at least 30 insect species which include the costly codling moth and the equally costly cotton boll weevil. ✓

Grain Land Seeded to Grass

ONE young delegate to the June meeting of the International Mountain Section of the American Society of Range Management, held at Okotoks, Alberta, was two-year-old Larry Sears, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hal Sears of Nanton, Alberta. Larry took time out to rest in the cool, moist grass during a tour of F. E. B. Gourlay's "Moray Farm" at Millarville.

The field the young man chose was former grain land, reseeded in 1953 to a mixture of alfalfa, brome, alsike clover, and creeping red fescue. Unfertilized, this field yielded about ten tons of green hay to the acre, but when a 16-20 fertilizer was applied (at the rate of 200 pounds per acre) its yield was increased to 15 tons.

An interesting sidelight to the re-seeding is the evidence of vigorous competition between the various forage species in the mixture during the past three years. The alfalfa appears to be holding its own, alsike clover has disappeared entirely, and brome grass is gradually supplanting the creeping red fescue. In seeding cultivated grasses, it is important to obtain the mixtures best suited to particular conditions found on the farm. ✓



Larry Sears of Nanton finds cultivated grass is also good to rest in.

ROLL WITH THE BEST!

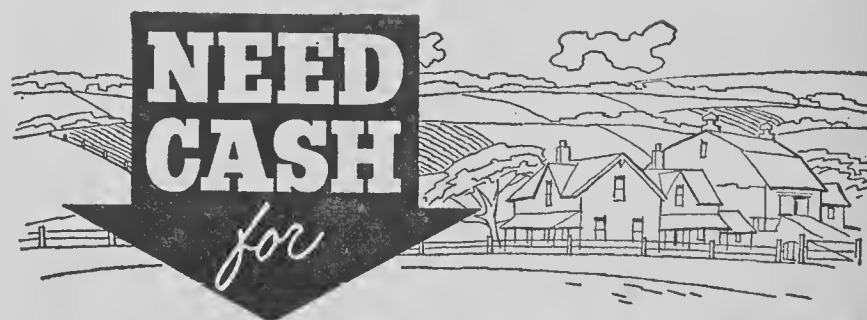
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VOL. LXXV WINNIPEG, AUGUST, 1956 No. 8

Immigration

SINCE the war, Canada has absorbed something more than a million immigrants. Many of us, realizing the huge size of our country, and our relatively small population, would have wished for at least double that number. Anyone associated with agriculture in these days of declining prices and unsaleable surpluses, would be foolish, indeed, not to hope for a much larger domestic market than the Canadian farmer has ever before enjoyed, and for a continuation of full or relatively full employment to guarantee money in the pockets of consumers.

Canada does not have a quota system for immigrants as does the United States, but our regulations, nevertheless, are fairly strict. Moreover, it would not be possible, today, for Canada to take care of a rush of newcomers such as came to this country during the first ten years of the century, when new lands were being opened up for settlement in the prairie provinces. Not only are there no more large areas of land available, but the economic structure of the country now is vastly different. The newcomer today must be assured of a job, or he must have adequate capital to satisfy the immigration officials, or the government must be assured that he will not become a charge upon the country. The kind of immigration policy we have today is sometimes characterized as one of integration. That is to say, the government will permit only those people, and in such numbers, as can be integrated into our economy without disrupting employment conditions, or suffering unduly from want themselves.

Most people would probably agree that such a policy is sensible. Nevertheless, there is reason to think that the government has erred on the side of conservatism, rather than liberality, in the numbers that it has been prepared to admit. In this, it has been encouraged by organized labor who, logically enough, do not want anything to interfere with their periodic demands for increases in wage rates and are in favor of having just enough newcomers to meet the real needs of an expanding economy. Agriculture, on the other hand, has perhaps been somewhat lax in putting forward its own point of view, and has suffered, especially in recent years, because of a too-cautious immigration policy. One of the consequences is that some labor unions regularly make demands for substantially higher wages, and organize strikes at seasons of the year which are most inconvenient and costly to farmers, to say nothing of the additional labor costs later incorporated into the prices of goods purchased by farmers, and into the final prices at which their products are sold to consumers. ✓

Beef Carcass Grading

FOR some time, discussion has been under way with regard to a revision of beef carcass grades. The Canada Department of Agriculture has long been conscious of the need for change, but has been confronted with the tedious difficulty of securing practical agreement between producers representing different geographical areas, on the one hand, and the meat-packing industry on the other. This is not to say that producers and packers necessarily take opposite points of view, but merely that before any grading system, or revision of an existing one, can be made to work satisfactorily, both interests must be in reasonable agreement. The Department, which is the enforcement agency, can be expected to approve of, and to apply any proposal which gives promise of being a good step forward.

Quality grading systems for farm products of all kinds are designed primarily to serve both producers and consumers. Broadly speaking, at least, the con-

sumer is the final arbiter of price. The producer, whose product is being sold, is entitled to be paid for what he produces, whether its quality is good, fair, or poor. It is the function of distributing agencies, whether processor, wholesaler, or retailer, to operate within these primary considerations. For the most part they do, but since all three, as well as the producer, are catering to the consumer, whose mass judgment rules, there is more emphasis on the consumer's need than on the producer's. What is equally important is that the producer viewpoint is too often local, and therefore limited, which tends to encourage divided counsel where national unity is most to be desired.

This bedevilment of progress has afflicted the handling of this matter by the Canadian Federation of Agriculture for the last year and a half. The central question has had to do with the revision of grades for the beef carcasses now graded as "commercial." Some 1,100 C-Grade carcasses were recently grouped, with the result that 43.9 per cent were found at the top end, and consisted of fairly young, well-fleshed and lean steers and heifers; 52.9 per cent were at the lower end, and were less desirable steers and heifers; while 2.9 per cent were young beef-type cows, and .1 per cent were overfats. All of these different qualities are to be found in the present commercial grade, despite the fact that differences in value may range up to five or six cents per pound.

It is at least partly satisfying to know that there is some prospect of a conference on this subject, between federal and provincial officials and a representative group of producers. If a reasonable measure of agreement can be reached at such a conference, the way will be open for a useful approach to the meat-packing industry. ✓

It's Time for School

IT will not be long now until the school bells begin to ring, and teachers and pupils meet again for the first day of school. A very large number of pupils will go back to the same school, but in another grade. Some thousands will go for the first time to a different school, farther away from home, and will begin the new experience associated with high school or collegiate. A much smaller number—very much smaller—will have completed the work in Grade XII and will enter a university, where yet another new and different experience awaits them.

Far too many farm young people fall out by the wayside, and ever afterwards are denied the opportunities that only education can open up for them. Any excuse seems to be enough on occasion: It's difficult to find the money; Johnny would rather ride a tractor; Mary is needed to help her mother; Ellen never liked algebra; Bill never liked school; and Jim couldn't see how book learning could help a fellow,—anyway, what did education ever do for Uncle George? And so it goes. The unsung heroines of the countryside are the farm mothers who once were school teachers. They know all about the excuses, valid and otherwise, but they generally manage, by hook, or by crook, to see that the Johnnies, Marys, Ellens, Bills and Jims get a better-than-average education.

There never has been a time when the farm and rural community needed educated citizens as it does today. There is so much to learn now that our parents and grandparents had no need of, that unless one begins when young to get a good basic knowledge of the world within the farm and around it, the difficulty of catching up is almost insuperable. Even if the harvest season is a busy one, this is an appropriate time of year to be thinking about the education of farm youth. ✓

Crisis in Farming

A GROUP of experts has recently analyzed, on behalf of F.A.O., the global situation of the world's primary industries, of which agriculture is the oldest and most important. They have agreed that agriculture today is experiencing a degree of pressure, arising primarily from the extremely rapid urban and industrial development now under way, which it has not experienced since the industrial

revolution in the later part of the eighteenth century.

They suggested the need for an expansion of rural buying power throughout the world, as a means of creating markets for expanding industrial production, and emphasize the final interdependence between industry and agriculture. Rapid growth of urban population, accompanied by a sharp decline in farm population, has been most marked in Canada and the United States, where, incidentally, 73 per cent of the farm tractors in use throughout the world exclusive of the Soviet Union, were operated in 1951. Another 19 per cent were in Europe, and only eight per cent in all the rest of the world. This latter fact helps to explain the statement that during the last 15 years, the farm share of world population has declined only from 62 to 59 per cent.

If world agriculture is facing a crisis today, it is different, in any one country, from all, or most of the others. The chief common denominators are that agriculture everywhere is justified by the food it produces; that everywhere, as a rule, agriculture enjoys less than a fair share of current prosperity; and that, in an increasing number of countries, governments have been forced to recognize this situation by intervening in the affairs of the industry. If agriculture is to improve its position, it must raise its standard of education as rapidly as possible, increase its general efficiency, and construct farm organizations to represent it efficiently and authoritatively in all matters where the individual farmer cannot have a deciding voice. ✓

Report on Education

TWO serious omissions mar the sixth volume—on Rural Education—of the voluminous Report of the Saskatchewan Royal Commission on Agriculture and Rural Life, which eventually will reach 14 volumes. Both omissions concern extension—in the one case, agricultural extension, and in the other, university extension.

It is true that if one pursues the 438-page volume to page 287, a footnote explains that an analysis of adult extension programs in agriculture and home-making will be found in the tenth volume, on The Home and Family in Rural Saskatchewan, and again in the thirteenth volume, on Farm Income. One wonders why agricultural extension should be more closely related to the home and family, than is formal education; or, if it is worth while as a public service, why it should not prove equally as valuable to the community, as to the family.

What puzzles us particularly is the arbitrary segregation of agricultural extension from the problem of rural education. If extension is not education, what is it? Why, then, all the fuss since Confederation, between provinces (including Saskatchewan) and the federal government, as to which should, or should not, do extension work? Did neither the Commission nor its secretariat know that it is *because agricultural extension is education* that it is the responsibility of the provinces, under The British North America Act? Why segregate it so pointedly from all other forms of education, including adult education? Also, why tie agricultural extension so firmly to the home and family, when, in fact, the most efficient and economical method is to work with groups of farmers, who can more easily inspire each other?

The other omission has to do with an apparent lack of any consideration by the Commission, of the extension of university education, with credit or without, by means of correspondence courses and other similar devices for coaxing the reluctant, or the inhibited, to become better educated. Surely, in a province as sparsely settled and as large as Saskatchewan, such methods have a place. The Extension Division of the University of Wisconsin, for example, has been doing this work for 50 years; and this year offers over 450 correspondence courses, of which 275 carry university credit. It will serve 8,000 persons in this way. Last year, a further 7,000 could choose from 250 courses taught in 30 communities throughout the state, by extension faculty members. In its many activities it will reach about 150,000 people. Why is an adaptation of this idea not suited to the needs of Saskatchewan? ✓